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EUROPEAN MP'S VISITORS VIEWED AS SAVIMBI'S PR MEN

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3442, 1 Aug 83 pp 1764, 1765

[Article by Suzanne Cronje]

[Text]

"I DO NOT hide my ties with South Africa," Jonas Savimbi, leader of the anti-government UNITA rebels in Angola, told a South African journalist in August last year. The interview, in which Savimbi also described himself as an ally of Pretoria, made the front pages of the South African press.

Last month, four Euro-MPs entered Angola illegally to meet Savimbi. Britain's member of the group, Sir James Scott-Hopkins, was asked on his return about the nature of South Africa's military support for Savimbi. "I don't think he is really on very good terms with South Africa," Scott-Hopkins stated. Further, he said he had seen no signs of active South African involvement on the ground — UNITA was receiving support from many sources. His Belgian colleague, Beyer de Ryke, was more forthright: South African aid for the rebels was much in evidence, as was their reliance on South African supplies.

Savimbi was clearly much gratified by the Euro-MPs visit and issued a "joint communique" dated "July 16, 1983, year of the anti-Cuban campaign". Scott-Hopkins returned to London with the UNITA message claiming that 50 British employees in the Lunda Norte diamond fields near the border with Zaire were under threat; 3,000 guerrillas were poised to attack the mine. But, said the Euro-MP, "Dr. Savimbi is anxious that the Britons should come to no harm and my view is they should be pulled out immediately".

The British Foreign Office, which knows how to assess UNITA warnings, remained

unmoved. Scott-Hopkins also publicised Savimbi's boast that he was in control of two-thirds of the country and would win the war in two years "unless the Russians decide to put in an enormous quantity of men and arms" (on this the Belgian version also differs, with UNITA in control of only one-third of Angola, while rendering another third insecure).

The main question this incident poses is, what were four members of the European Assembly doing in embarking on an illicit propaganda trip on behalf of a South African-backed rebel group which is trying to undermine the recognised government in Luanda? Scott-Hopkins informed the Foreign Office before he set out, although he says he went in a private capacity. He also states that he went as a Euro-MP. There is no doubt how the excursion is viewed in Pretoria. Johannesburg radio (which is strictly government controlled) announced that "a four-man committee of the European Parliament spent five days in the UNITA-controlled territory of Angola. Its visit is significant in more ways than one. *It is the first time that the Common Market has had any contact with Dr. Jonas Savimbi's UNITA movement . . .*". But is this the position of "the Common Market" or, for that matter, the European Assembly in Strasbourg?

It is relevant that Scott-Hopkins is not just any Euro-MP but the member, who in his capacity as leader of the Conservative Group, presented the Strasbourg assembly with a report earlier this year which came out firmly against economic sanctions

against South Africa. To be sure, it deplored apartheid and called for full implementation by all EEC members of the UN arms embargo. But it countered the argument, which had been gaining strength, that the time had come to apply economic pressure to Pretoria. Nevertheless, the EEC Development Commissioner, Edgar Pisani, has been effectively pressing European countries to increase their aid to SADCC members to help them withstand South Africa's economic domination. Pisani has openly stated that the blame for destabilising southern Africa lies principally on Pretoria. In Angola particularly he deplores "the Cuban argument" as "an example of bad faith", and he cites the sabotage of the Benguela railway by UNITA as an example of South African-backed action destroying an EEC-funded project. The rehabilitation of the Benguela line has long been regarded as a key southern African project by the Commission in Brussels.

The Benguela railway was also a main topic of discussion during the recent meeting on border security between the presidents of Angola, Zambia and Zaire: disruption of the line causes serious transport problems to all three countries. Some agreement was also reached during the tripartite summit on the repatriation of

refugees, and this was followed up within days by the MPLA government in Luanda with an offer of amnesty. MPLA Central Committee member Celestino Shinhama visited Solwezi in north-west Zambia — where many of the refugees are — to declare that all UNITA and FNLA dissidents outside Angola would be received "with open arms . . . to unite and work together in the reconstruction of the country".

UNITA quickly turned down the invitation which it described as a plan to repatriate 10,000 UNITA supporters from Zambia "against their will". The fact that the visit to Savimbi by the Euro-MPs coincided with this rejection probably did not influence UNITA's attitude to the refugee question, but it might have endowed him with a spurious legitimacy in the eyes of his exiled countrymen.

Will the Strasbourg parliament dissociate itself from the adventure of its Scott-Hopkins "committee"? Developments are awaited with interest in Luanda. Angola (like Mozambique) has only recently been converted to the idea of participating in the EEC-ACP treaty, and the support for Savimbi by some of the Assembly's most influential members is not being taken lightly.

CSO: 3400/1817

RESOURCES MINISTER ON SUCCESS OF DROUGHT RELIEF EFFORT

Gaborone BOTSWANA GUARDIAN in English 12 Aug 83 pp IV, V

[Interview with Dr Goatsitwe K. T. Chiepa, minister of mineral resources and water affairs by Linda Pfothenauer; date-place not given]

[Text]

Interview with Minister of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs, Dr. Goatsitwe K.T. Chiepa.

Q. In your last interview with the Guardian (April, 83), you highlighted one important government strategy to deal with the country's water shortage as the investigation of potential underground water sources (e.g. near Ramotswa and Lobatse). Could you tell us what progress has been made on that score?

A. "Well, considerable progress has taken place. We have done some drilling around Ramotswa and we have, in fact, started constructing a pipeline to bring the Ramotswa water into Gaborone. Lobatse is now independent; and there is a well field some 30 kilometres west of Lobatse which may be considered for supplementing the Lobatse supply. We have drilled some 50 kilometres southeast of Molepolole and we are considering the construction of a 50-kilometre pipeline to bring water into

Gaborone from Molepolole. We are studying the water resource around Mochudi. So altogether, we hope to get in something like 18 000 kilolitres per day from Ramotswa, from Molepolole and later, when the source has been established, from around Mochudi. Studies are now going on as to how long these water supplies can last. Some of this water should be available by the end of this year; and if we keep the water restrictions, we needn't stop development."

Q. With an overall view in mind, could you briefly describe all major steps Government is taking to deal with Botswana's water crisis?

A. "We have commissioned a water study and we are expecting a report before the end of this year. We have also commissioned a hydrogeological study and hope to produce a map which shows the hydro-

geology of the country. This should help with our drilling planning, because we spend much money and time drilling blanks. With a better understanding of the hydro-geology of the country, we would know, more or less, where to expect water. This should also help with the TGLP and the planning and development of farms. In the long-term, of course, we are looking at the Okavango waters and the Limpopo waters. But that is more in the long term, because although the water is there, the cost would be prohibitive. We are drilling around Lobatse, Molepolole, and Mochudi for Gaborone-Lobatse water needs but for the whole country, we have this study. We have publicity to help the public become more conservation-conscious. We have plans for dams to be built at Kolobeng and Metsemotlaba Rivers.

We have started other dam sites as well, along the Motloutse, the Shashe, the Malapye; it's a question of finance."

Q. Academics have long argued that drought has a cyclical pattern in southern Africa (every 17 to 20 years) and that this pattern should be heeded in considering the development strategies of the country. Has this cyclical rainfall pattern been considered by Government? If not, will it be examined for future planning?

A. "Yes and no. You have this speculation, some based on continuous observation. But really, there is terrific uncertainty about the whole thing. The one thing we are certain of is that sooner or later there is a drought in Botswana; so we must always plan for a possible drought. And we do plan for all eventualities. We do plan for the idea of drought recurring, without specifying the exact timing."

Q. It has frequently been said that Gaborone has been allowed to grow too quickly and that even with good rainfall, the Gaborone Dam does not have sufficient capacity to supply a town of this size. Could you comment on this?

A. "It has grown much, much faster than anticipated. The demand has outstripped the rate of growth of supplies. And this should never be allowed, not only in Gaborone, but anywhere else. But when we have raised the dam wall, which we are doing now, and we have developed these ground water resources, the situation should stabilise. But we should guard against uncontrolled growth. In all planning, the water supply situation must be taken into consideration. Government as a whole is encouraging development in other parts of the country."

Q. Are private industries presently looking for their own sources of water independent of the Water Utilities Corp.?

A. "We do have discussions with private industries. For the construction industry, we have developed a borehole in the forestry area (in Gaborone), particularly for small contractors. We have equipped the borehole and we have got a man there who will supply people who want to come with their tankers to collect water to continue their construction. Some large contractors, like Wade Adams, have identified some boreholes which they can use; and we have no objections... Any other company

which thinks they can equip a borehole for their own purposes, if they have something useful they can do (for their own water supplies), then we are very pleased."

Q. Heavy concentration of people in a semi-arid area such as this one has been described as an impossible, impractical situation from the standpoint of providing water for so many people. Could you tell me your views on this topic?

A. "It is a very important factor. The most important thing, I think, is to plan ahead and not just let settlements grow. We should discourage settlements where there is likely to be a very difficult water supply. One of the things we must aim at is insuring water conservation consciousness. Wastage could be even worse than a fast rate of growth. The important things are that demand must not be allowed to exceed supply, wastage must be avoided at all times, and there should be consultations and proper planning. The Government's objective is rural development, make life as attractive as possible in the rural areas, where possible, bring jobs to the people, rather than that the people should leave their homes to go and look for jobs."

Q. How severely has the construction industry been affected by the water crisis?

A. "I don't think the construction industry has been very adversely affected. Their pace may have been slowed down a bit; but as I said, we have developed a borehole

particularly for the small contractors. They can buy water and go ahead with their work. I think it's more than people have less money and therefore there aren't many small jobs going."

Q. It seems as if a lot of new boreholes are being drilled to ameliorate the present drought situation and more will be drilled to facilitate future development plans. Would this not bring serious environmental problems, as with cattle owners moving cattle in and more areas becoming over-grazed?

A. "It shouldn't happen that way, particularly with the drilling we were talking about earlier. That water is not for cattle. All the water has to be channelled into the Gaborone-Lobatse water system. For the rest of the country, I would have thought that the more spread out the boreholes are, the less over-grazing there should be. If you have one big source of water supply and all the cattle come there, then there's more likely to be over-grazing. If the boreholes are spread more evenly, then there should be less over-grazing. And the distances between the boreholes are controlled to avoid over-grazing."

Q. Why is the raising of the Gaborone Dam wall such an important strategy in dealing with the present water crisis?

A. You hear people saying "What's the point in pouring so much money into raising the Gaborone Dam and building new dams when the rains are so erratic?" As early as last year,

people were saying "Why don't you build dams all over?" We can't do without surface water and we cannot depend entirely on underground water supplies. The two are complementary. We hope there will be rains, and very good rains; and we do know that once we have raised the dam wall and we have had very good rains, and we fill the dam, then it would be quite some time before we need to use the underground system."

Q. How would you rate the general efficacy of Government's measures to deal with Botswana's water shortage?

A. "I think on the whole we haven't done badly. Of course, that doesn't mean there's no room for improvement. We have a continuous programme of water supply construction in the whole country, in the villages and in the towns. Only last year we connected Francistown to the Selebi-Phikwe supply. Lobatse and Gaborone, Tlokweng, Mogoditshane are connected. We are looking at the possibility of new dams and at the possibility of connecting Jwaneng with the Gaborone water supply. In 1981-82, we completed 37 villages. In 1982-83, we completed 45 villages, that is, supplied them with water. We have done more than 200 villages (in total). In addition to the normal programme, 20 villages are targeted on the drought relief programme. And we are improving our drilling capacity."

SPANISH COOPERATION NEGOTIATED UNDER TENSE CIRCUMSTANCES

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3444, 15 Aug 83 pp 1874-1875

[Text]

Foday Fofanah reports from Barcelona on the recent eventful visit to Spain of President Obiang Nguema of Equatorial Guinea. The visit took place against a background of stormy relations, the latest catalyst being the "Mico Affair": the trip to the Moncloa Palace was no less stormy, despite anodyne diplomatic communiqués . . .

THE HEAD OF STATE of Equatorial Guinea, Lt-Col. Teodoro Obiang Nguema, recently ended a three-day official visit to Spain. After talks with Premier Felipe Gonzalez, President Obiang told a press conference that the death penalty would not be meted out to Sergeant Venancio Mico, 33, for his part in the unsuccessful "Palace Coup" attempt in May. The Equato-Guinean leader also disclosed that he had got the Spanish government to renegotiate his country's debt (\$45m.) with Spain, and that he had negotiated continued co-operation agreements in the fields of security and defence.

Señor Gonzalez told reporters that the renegotiation of the debt would be carried out bilaterally (with IMF involvement), but he did not say what shape the fund's interest would take. The Malabo authorities had earlier refused any intermediary whatsoever in the renegotiation process.

The Spanish premier said Spain had no vested interest in the "Mico Affair" other than the rebel sergeant's "fortuitous" entry into the Spanish embassy in Malabo and his subsequent demand for political asylum in Spain. (The army sergeant escaped from interrogation after the coup was uncovered, and sought refuge in the Spanish embassy, after the French and Russians had refused him. As soldiers surrounded

the embassy, President Obiang threatened to break into the building, by force, and get the sergeant out. Madrid then dispatched foreign minister Fernando Moran to get the Malabo authorities to guarantee a fair trial for Sergeant Mico before any hand-over. Moran got this assurance, and the sergeant was handed in.)

President Obiang described Equatorial Guinea's friendship with Spain as "indestructible". He said he was "proud" to speak Spanish, and pointed out that the former colonial master's aid to the West African nation was a moral obligation: "This obligation is not imposed at all, it is rather the result of an historical interdependence between our two countries."

President Obiang wasted no time in proclaiming his desire to stay in power in Equatorial Guinea, and lashed out at "illegitimate" opposition movements in Spain. He strongly denied press reports that he intended to negotiate with either the *Junta Civica de Salvacion Nacional*, or the *Junta Coordinadora de Oposicion*, two of the exiled opposition movements, during his visit. President Obiang told his Spanish hosts that talk about political killings and the massive exodus of his people to neighbouring Cameroon and Gabon were "mere rumour".

Frustrated by their failure to talk with Obiang in Madrid, the two exiled political

parties (a recent merger of all the opposition movements in Spain), called for the resignation of President Obiang. In a strongly-worded communiqué released in the Spanish capital, they condemned "misery and abuse of power" and urged for "a democratic, peaceful and urgent" solution to the problems of Equatorial Guinea. The *Junta Civica* also announced the cancellation of a proposed visit to Malabo scheduled for August 13 to present President Obiang with their political package for the "democratisation" of the regime.

Turning down an offer to meet the foreign minister, Marcelino Nguema, and other ministers accompanying Obiang, the *Junta* said: "We would only have negotiated with Obiang. But we have concluded that he is a mere hostage to his tribesmen, rather than the Head of State of Equatorial Guinea."

A *Junta* communiqué lamented the "shameful" incident that took place on Friday when protocol chief Manuel Nsá Nzogo was barred by Spanish guards from entering the Moncloa Palace where the Obiang-Gonzalez talks were held. Eyewitness reports said one of Obiang's bodyguards, understood to be Moroccan, made a move for his pistol, but was promptly neutralised by Spanish Civil Guards standing a few metres behind the two leaders.

Felipe Gonzalez came out of the palace in an attempt to calm down the situation: "Gentlemen, take it easy, we are in the residence of the Spanish premier. I respect the President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, whom I offer the same guarantees of security accorded the head of the Spanish government." Malabo's Chief of Pro-

tol denied that any of President Obiang's bodyguards was carrying a gun: "They were all unarmed before descending the aircraft, and this is why we were three minutes behind schedule", he explained. (The Spanish premier waited three minutes at the foot of the Spanish Air Force DC8 jet for his host to appear.)

In spite of all the diplomatic blunders that characterised the Obiang visit, there are indications that Spain wants to regain lost ground in her ex-colony. Equatorial Guinea has nevertheless been made to understand that Madrid does not take lightly the "disrespectful" reactions that characterise relations between the two countries. The socialist government lectured their guests on the respect for, and fulfilment of, past accords.

Against the background of misappropriation of funds allocated for national reconstruction in Equatorial Guinea, and Spain's determination to clamp down on aid to President Obiang's government, the West African republic has accepted, on paper at least, supervision by the donor country. Señor Enrique Bernaldez, an official of the Spanish Treasury, residing in Malabo, has been appointed to shoulder this responsibility. The Spanish press has repeatedly carried stories on the alleged tenure by President Obiang and some of his close collaborators, of secret accounts in the Las Palmas branch of the Banco de España. According to the news weekly *Actualidad*, money issued as aid to the West African nation never actually gets there; from the Spanish capital the whole lot goes into secret accounts owned by top Malabo government officials.

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

WORKERS SENT TO GDR--The all-Ethiopian Trade Union [AETU] today sent 15 workers to the GDR for a lengthy period of study. The AETU revealed that 10 comrades will stay for a 10-month period of study, three for 2 and 1/2 years, and two for 4 years. The AETU also said it will send other workers to the USSR in the near future. [Text] [EA302332 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 30 Aug 83]

CSO: 3403/53

PNDC TAKES STEPS TO SALVAGE COCOA INDUSTRY

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3444, 15 Aug 83 pp 1902-1903

[Text]

For some years now the cocoa industry in Ghana has been recording a downward trend in output, writes *P. D. K. Bani*. It would not be fair to accuse past governments of neglecting or making no meaningful efforts to find solutions to the various problems. All have given certain incentives to cocoa farmers to boost both production and morale, especially through heavy subsidies of inputs, and occasional increases in the producer price. Changes were also made among top executives of the Cocoa Marketing Board. Thus since independence, there have been at least seven chief executives of the Board.

In 1978, the Archer Committee was appointed by the erstwhile Armed Forces Revolutionary Council to investigate the operations of the CMB and to make recommendations to the Government as to how best the industry could be restructured. It is pertinent to stress that the Archer Committee should have tackled paramount issues such as the lack of good and accessible roads to cocoa-growing areas, the unavailability of rail and road transport facilities for the speedy evacuation of cocoa from the hinterland to storage depots and the ports. Another important issue it failed to delve into was the delay in payments to farmers for cocoa purchased. It is an undeniable fact that the issues mentioned above and many others are the factors underlying the decline in cocoa

production and the lack of confidence on the part of farmers in the CMB as an organisation working in their interest in particular and that of the nation as a whole. The Archer Committee, instead of addressing itself to these burning issues, concentrated on the politics of redeployment. Its recommendation to "redeploy all departmental heads" deprived the CMB of most of its experienced top management personnel, and did not remedy the worsening plight of the Cocoa Industry.

It is, therefore, gratifying and worthwhile to note that since the PNDC came into power, some practical steps have been taken to salvage the cocoa industry and the nation's economy as a whole. An Economic Recovery Programme launched by the Secretary for Finance and Economic Planning, Dr. Kwesi Botchway, emphasised the need for the rehabilitation of the cocoa industry for the success of the programme. In the 1983 budget statement Dr. Botchway announced an increase in the producer price of cocoa from C360 to C600 per load of 30 kilogrammes or C1250 per bag of 62.5 kilogrammes, adding that other incentives would be available to farmers.

Prior to the release of the 1983 budget, the now dissolved Economic Review Committee had launched the "Akuafu Cheque" system. The Committee recommended this solution following investigations into the operation of the CMB purchasing agents. It

was discovered that these agents used the available cash for their private businesses while they issued the farmers with chits redeemable only on future dates. The "Akuafio Cheque" makes it possible for farmers to be paid directly from the rural banks. The farmers are also in a position to benefit from loans obtainable from the rural banks. The scheme is still in its infant stages, but the farmers are steadily developing confidence in the banks. As a result of their hard work coupled with the tight security measures which have been adopted smuggling of large quantities of Ghana's cocoa to neighbouring countries has been reduced to the barest minimum.

Plans to increase production in the agricultural sector have suffered grave setbacks and the cocoa industry rehabilitation programme has not been an exception. An example is the unprecedented drought which prevailed throughout the country, brought devastating bush fires in their wake and caused serious damage to cocoa and other crop farms, dealing a bitter blow to the hard-working farmers. Realising the alarming extent of the damage caused by these natural disasters the PNDC promptly launched a national campaign for the rehabilitation of burnt cocoa farms.

Giving details of the rehabilitation programme Dr. Kwesi Botchway said that compensation of C350 per acre of destroyed farms that had been replanted with cocoa as well as shade-crops (plantain, cocoyam), C250 per acre for farms replanted with cocoa seedlings only, and C100 per acre for land recultivated with shade-crops only, would be paid to the respective farmers. In an earlier address, Mr. Ato Ahwoi, chairman of the rehabilitation committee, had said that a total of 300,000 acres of

cocoa farms has been destroyed which would have been able to produce 40,000 tonnes of cocoa — precious foreign exchange gone down the drain.

Dr. Gyamfi, chief executive of the CMB disclosed that free services, in terms of labour, expert advice and other miscellaneous services would be provided to cocoa farmers. Altogether a labour force of 40,000 is to be mobilised: the Cocoa Services Division will provide 20,000; the additional 20,000 will be provided by the National Mobilisation Committee, and will include students and volunteers. Commodore S. G. Obimpeh, chairman of the mobilisation and rehabilitation committee would see to it that returnees from Nigeria were recruited to play an active part.

Meanwhile, the mobilisation of the youth and returnees for the replanting of cocoa trees has begun in the Eastern Region where considerable progress had been made. As a further step the Government has taken measures to reorganise rail and road transport to shoulder the responsibility of evacuating cocoa from the growing areas to the ports. Loans ranging from \$40 to \$100m. from foreign financial institutions have been granted to the government for the restructuring of the transport and agricultural sectors.

Most farmers contacted have expressed appreciation for the efforts being made by the government to assist them. Many are of the view that this has been the heaviest investment ever made in the history of the cocoa industry. Some observers are optimistic that if the programme is run with administrative competence married to organisation and smooth co-ordination, Ghana could once again take the pinnacle as the world's leading producer of cocoa.

BRIEFS

COCOA REHABILITATION PROBLEMS--The shortage of vehicles, fuel and spare parts has disrupted the transportation of seedlings to Ghanaian cocoa farms damaged by bush fires earlier this year and the rehabilitation programme has suffered as a result, according to Mr. Sam Myarko, an official of the cocoa services division of the Cocoa Marketing Board (CMB). The CMB has therefore decided to transport seedlings only to those farms nearest the seed nurseries, Mr. Nyarko said. However, some of the farmers involved in the rehabilitation exercise told UNICOM news that if the situation persists they would abandon cocoa farming. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No. 3444 15 Aug 83 p 1903]

NIGERIAN OIL--Ghana is to receive 40,000 tonnes of crude oil from Nigeria by August 15, Ghana's Fuel and Power Secretary, Mr. Appiah Korang, has said in Accra. The import is on a 90-day credit basis. Ghana's own oil fields have already supplied 40,000 tonnes of crude to the Tema refinery, but cannot meet the country's demands, Mr. Appiah said. Ghana also wants to import some crude from Angola and Algeria. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3444 15 Aug 83 p 1901]

PORT SECURITY--A special integrated committee to be responsible for a unified security network at the Takoradi Harbour has been inaugurated. The committee under the chairmanship of Lt.-Col. A. Y. K. Disu, commanding officer of the Second Battalion of Infantry, consists of representatives from the railways and ports police, the border guards and ports authority security. The army, navy and air force would provide military assistance until personnel from the ports authority have been trained and equipped to take over. In his address, Lt.-Col. Disu said that an integrated duty patrol roster would be drawn up, and a joint security unit would conduct a 24-hour patrol at the port. He also announced that a disposal sub-committee would be formed which would take charge of all goods seized and people arrested, and decide on the necessary action. The committee would be in charge of package examination and the release of cars from the car park, as well as issuing boarding passes to people and agencies going aboard any ship for duties. He said six out of the 20 gates would be operated at the ports to ensure efficiency of the new security system. Lt.-Col. Disu announced that 30 men from the Takoradi Port Security would start military training at the Second Battalion of Infantry in early August. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3444 15 Aug 83 p 1913]

PRISON FOR TAX OFFENDERS--All offences under Ghana's Income Tax laws now carry a minimum of one month in prison without any option of a fine, according to the Income Tax (Amendment) Law 1983--PNDC Law 61, just published. Under the law, any person who, without reasonable cause or excuse fails to pay tax as required under sections 45, 49, 50, 51 and 52 or fails to deduct tax, or after deducting fails to pay as required under Section 55 shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction. Where the amount of tax which the offender fails to pay or deduct exceeds £25,000, he shall be jailed with hard labour for a term of not less than three months or more than one year. In any other case the offender would go to prison with hard labour for a term of not less than one month or more than four months. Other offences which carry a similar penalty include wilful failure to furnish on due date a return of income as required by the Commissioner of Taxes, submission of incorrect returns, declaration or statement by omitting or understating any income, knowingly and wilfully aiding, abetting, assisting, inciting, counselling or inducing another person to make or deliver any false returns. Under the Law, the Secretary for Finance and Economic Planning may, by legislative instrument, specify a group of persons either by description or occupational groups, except companies, which would pay a fixed quarterly tax in advance per specified dates or time. Any tax paid under this system by any person shall be set off against the income tax actually payable by him as determined by the Commissioner of Taxes in a final assessment. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3444 15 Aug 83 p 1913]

SPEEDIER TRIALS--The Judicial Secretary, Mr. S. A. Owusu has said that PNDC Law 47 would help expedite the trial of cases pending before the courts. The law, which amended the courts Act 372 of 1971, he explained, would eradicate the accumulation of civil cases involving amounts ranging between £2,000 and £8,000 at the magistrate and circuit courts. Mr. Owusu said the amendment became necessary when it was observed that the lower courts passed on to the high courts cases which they could try. Law 47 now gives jurisdiction to the circuit courts in cases involving personal action under contract or tort and the recovery of any liquidated sum which does not exceed £100,000. The law also gives jurisdiction to district courts grades one and two to try cases involving amounts of up to £50,000 in the case of grade one courts and £25,000 in the case of district courts grade two. Mr. Owusu added that the overall effect of the amendment would ensure speedy handling of more cases by the lower courts so that the high courts can concentrate on more important cases. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3444 15 Aug 83 p 1914]

CSO: 3400/1816

ARTICLE EXAMINES PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION, COUNTRY'S ECONOMY

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3443, 8 Aug 83 pp 1815-1817

[Text]

FOR MORE than 20 years, it has been easy to poke fun at Guinea's human rights record. Not that the matter is itself fun; but the incredibly outrageous manner in which the Sekou Touré regime had eliminated its critics and opponents, had often made the brutality as real as the incomprehensibility. For a regime which has for the most part survived on crumbs from the Soviet Union, Cuba and until five years ago, North Korea, its survival has been a matter of miracle rather than political ingenuity.

For years, too, the name Guinea has been synonymous with Sekou Touré which in turn is generally linked with everything barbaric. But more recently the *Guide Supreme de la Revolution* has himself begun to bury this ominous image for that of a more benign Head of State. His travels last year to many of the Western capitals pleading for aid and investment for his impoverished country, underlines the sudden change from being West Africa's *bête noire* or *enfant terrible*. All the same the stains of those horrible years of mass detention without trial or execution will remain as long as Sekou Touré lives.

"The man had to survive, and the only way he saw he could do this was to eliminate anything that stood in his way," said a diplomat in Conakry.

But as Guinea's bloody days recede, and Sekou Touré himself gets older, it appears there is a growing concern, though strictly muted, about who would stir the revolution after he would have gone. Comparatively, Touré is young at 61; but the days of radicalism have had their toll.

He looks even much older than his age suggests, with visible cracks on his once baby face. At the recent ECOWAS meeting in Conakry the Guinean leader spent several sleepless hours between Heads of State, trying to show that his strength is still unflagging. "The situation is such that everything has to pass through him for approval, and this has made life uncomfortable for him" (Touré), a diplomat said in Conakry. A few times, he walked from one villa to the other, leaving his American car behind, or on other occasions, he would let his wife sit at the back of the car while he drove it without bodyguards. The purpose as it were, was to demonstrate that, contrary to what the outside world says, he was very secure in his country and does not require any security razzmatazz when he moves around.

Diplomats in Conakry said one of Touré's long-term concerns now is trying to look around for a possible successor. Sources within the ruling *le Parti Democratique Guinea* (PDG) claimed that, unlike leaders like President Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast who holds on to power at 78 officially, 85 by some estimates, or Stevens of Sierra Leone, also variously at 78 or 85, Touré may not want to remain in power that long. "That obviously will surprise a lot of people," said M. Cheik Sillah, a senior government official in Conakry, "but the President has fulfilled most of his dreams for the country and no sooner he finishes the last one, he will leave."

Consequently, whether Touré leaves now or not, the battle for a possible

successor, will be a long drawn one. This is either because the constitution does not name specifically a successor or because there may be too many ambitious men for the office.

First and foremost, Touré may want to look within his family clan for someone to step in his place. First of these is the eloquent Foreign Minister, Dr. Abdoulaye Touré, one of the President's half-brothers. Dr. Touré, a physician and diplomat has had a long distinguished career; before being appointed foreign minister in June 1979, he was Guinea's permanent representative to the UN in 1969-72 and then Minister of Foreign Trade, later Minister of Trade and Communications between 1977-79.

Unlike Sekou Touré's other tribal clientele like his once Public Works Minister, Abraham Kabassau, who was allegedly sacked last year for institutionalised corruption, Abdoulaye Touré is said to be an honest man whose personal wealth may have been acquired through long medical practice in Senegal, Niger, Congo and the Central Africa Republic. But his age may be a disadvantage. At 60, he looks young but at the end of the day, that may prove an odd against him. There is in this category of succession, the immensely powerful Minister of Mines, Ismael Touré, the President's other half-brother, a bureaucratic conservative who believes in trying to manage a crisis rather than provoking one. At the moment he is one of if not, the President's most favoured blue-eyed boy. At 53, Ismael Touré is energetic and ambitious.

During the past few years he has been at the centre stage of Guinea's new open-door policy. He is said to have pressed the President on the new rapprochement policy with the major western nations and often he is seen playing a leading role among the President's delegations overseas. Other men to watch, though relatively less powerful are the influential Interior Minister, Sekou Cherif, Minister of Youth, Seydou Keita and Housing and Urban Development Minister, Moussa Diakite. These are all men within Sekou Touré's family clan.

But from outside this circle may emerge equally powerful men like Prime Minister Lansana Louis Beavogui, the President's most trustworthy ally. At 53, Beavogui is enormously ambitious and is believed to being groomed by the President to succeed him. Sources in Conakry said his ambition is such that he takes many

major decisions over the President's head which in the past, had included the imprisonment of "enemies of the revolution".

Beavogui is a gentleman but politically ruthless, something many Guineans say may have been acquired over the years through his association with the President. He commands a lot of respect within the ruling PDG. Next, is the young bespectacled Minister of Co-operation, "Comrade" Marcel Cros, an influential party faithful and the former Guinean Ambassador to France, Abouba Sampare, who once escaped death in an attack by gunmen in Paris.

Still outside this circle of Sekou Touré's disciples, are members of the Foulah tribe who are traditional opponents and critics of the President's dictatorship. Some of their leading figures like Diallo Telli, the first OAU Secretary General, M. Saifoulaye Diallo, once Touré's right-hand man or Dr. Barry Oumar may have been executed, but there is obviously no doubt that in the event of Sekou Touré's succession, more less known figures may emerge from the Mamou region, even if this will mean adding to ensuing political confusion.

Meanwhile, Sekou Touré's travelling this time last year like a tireless salesman to drum up investment and credit, has still not produced fruits as bountifully as expected. Various delegations including two from the US and one from Canada, have in recent months visited the country to examine the potential for developing Guinean self-sufficiency and exports to overseas markets. The areas examined included coffee, pineapples, sugar, cereals, fishing and cattle raising. The final reports on these missions are expected out later this month.

Early last month, a new feasibility study on the Mifergui iron ore project was submitted to the World Bank, from which Conakry is seeking finance. The present indications are that the project will have to be scaled back considerably if it is to have any real chance of obtaining the backing of the Bank and other sources of finance, including the EEC. This is because the Guinean government and its commercial partners in the project have so far been unsuccessful in obtaining sufficient real commitments from potential customers for the ore to cover more than a relatively small portion of output. Moreover, it seems likely that the iron ore market at the end of the 1980s, when the project would come on stream, will still be significantly oversupplied, even if it is in better shape than at present.

As it stands, the Mifergui project provides for a production rate of 15 million tons a year from the Mount Nimba mines by 1992. Current thinking is that a scaled-down project might produce some five million tons a year, with provision being made for progressive expansions in capacity. The scaled-down project would result in large savings in capital investment. Meanwhile, the African Development Bank (ADB) and its partners, have poured into Guinea \$65m. for nine new projects. The ADB itself is undertaking five projects. Two water supply projects in the capital, one telecommunication project, one Kenaf production and processing project and one feasibility and detailed engineering study for the rehabilitation of the Koba sugar complex, outside Conakry. The African Development Fund (ADF) is similarly undertaking five projects including one for the reinforcement of secondary technical education and teacher training, a rice development project, and a pre-investment study for water and electricity supply. Among the nine projects financed by the Bank Group, only the Conakry water distribution network has been fully completed; the other projects are generally progressing smoothly.

CSO: 3400/1817

GOVERNMENT DEMANDS LAMCO PAY \$3 MILLION DEBT

Export Ban

AB111320 Paris AFP in English 1122 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Monrovia, Aug 11 (AFP)—Liberia has banned Lamco, the biggest iron ore mining company in the country, from shipping ore until it settles a three million dollar debt with the government, Finance Minister G. Alvin Jones announced here today. Mr Jones said the ban would remain in force until the whole amount, representing penalty and interest fees, was paid.

The government warned last month that it would freeze Lamco ore exports as from August 10 unless the bill was settled. Lamco Acting General Manager Chris Tufferson refused to comment on the banning order.

Lamco, which has threatened to close down in a few years because of low world market prices for iron ore and high production costs, employs a staff of about 3,500. Last year it started laying off hundreds of workers, including some of the small expatriate staff.

Iron ore accounts for 70 percent of the country's foreign exchange earnings.

Export Ban Lifted

AB200900 Paris AFP in English 0730 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Text] Monrovia, Aug 20 (AFP)—The Liberian Government Friday lifted a week-long export ban on the country's biggest iron mining company, the Swedish-U.S.-owned Lamco, when the firm paid up half of its three-million dollar debt to the government. Two-thirds of the West African state's foreign earnings are from iron.

Finance Minister G. Alvin Jones, who had earlier announced that the freeze on ore shipments would last until all the debt was paid, said the ban had been lifted "temporarily." Lamco had promised to pay the balance in installments over the next three months, he said. The money comprises royalties and interest.

The firm, which has said it will close down in a few years time because of low world prices for iron and high production costs, employs some 3,500 people. Last year, it began laying off hundreds of workers.

CSO: 3400/1808

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

MINISTER REPORTS DEBT--Monrovia, Aug 9 (AFP)--Liberia now has total outstanding debts of 1.2 billion dollars, Finance Minister G. Alvin Jones announced here. In a television broadcast last night on the nation's economic situation, Mr Jones said that the military government which came to power on April 12, 1980 inherited about 850 million dollars from past governments. He said the government has rescheduled some of the debt payments with Western-nation creditors of the Paris Club to reduce pressure on the present budget. But the minister said the relief was only partial because the deferred amount must be paid, and will continue to accrue interest. Mr Jones said that to improve the present ailing economy of this West African state government must reduce expenditure and engage in a massive agricultural campaign and massive tax collection. This was because Liberia's traditional foreign exchange earners--iron ore and rubber--were "almost valueless" on the world market today, which had put the government in financial chaos. He said it was time to turn to agriculture to counter the national economy's negative trend. Iron ore accounts for 70 percent and rubber 13 percent of the country's foreign exchange earnings. [Text]
[AB091215 Paris AFP in English 1156 GMT 9 Aug 83]

CSO: 3400/1808

BRIEFS

CONGRESS PARTY CONVENTION SCHEDULED--His excellency the life president, Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda, has directed that this year's Malawi Congress Party convention be held in the capital city, Lilongwe, from Sunday, 4 September 1983, to Saturday, 10 September 1983. The theme of the convention will be building the nation. Delegates to the convention will be all members of the National Executive Committee of the Malawi Congress Party, all cabinet ministers, the speakers of the National Assembly, all members of the regional committees of the Malawi Congress Party, district chairmen, secretaries, treasurers of the Malawi Congress Party, League of Malawi Women and League of Malawi Youth, all members of parliament, paramount chiefs and traditional authorities, all mayors of city and municipal councils and chairmen of district and town councils.
[Text] [MB261950 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 26 Aug 83]

CSO: 3400/1839A

ARTICLE DISCUSSES COUNTRY'S FOOD STRATEGY

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3444, 15 Aug 83 pp 1884, 1885

[Text]

Most analysts now agree that increases in producer prices are an essential part of any food strategy. Mali, with World Bank support, tried to do just this, but at the same time grain trading markets remained "free", leaving the lion's share to private operators, and leaving the State with little influence. Report by our special correspondent recently in Bamako.

MALI'S food strategy was singled out at a recent UN conference as one of the most comprehensive of its kind. That strategy, started in 1981, sought to increase producer prices and thus increase production. But, as a recent visit confirmed, there has been no increase in production; all that has happened is an increase in consumer prices and a greater share of the market being taken by private traders.

That effective Food Strategies are called for is undoubted; as the ninth Ministerial Session of the UN's World Food Council reported, Africa is now the world's principal food aid recipient, currently taking some 50 per cent (4.3m. tonnes) of all cereal food aid, against five to six per cent in the sixties and seventies.

Like many other countries in Africa the Malian government had chosen to keep grain prices as low as possible to satisfy the non-producing but always potentially troublesome urban dwellers. All studies showed there to be not enough profit margin for the rural producers, who were uninterested in increasing production. Just 15.4 per cent of arable land in Mali is farmed, and producers have been increasingly content with subsistence farming. Only 20 per cent of the country's grain ever reached a market.

When Mali turned to the World Bank at the end of 1980, the Bank's solution was simple: Mali must liberalise its national grain trade; the bureaucratic and cumbersome monopoly of the parastatal grains authority, OPAM, must be broken, officially recognising the co-existence of the state and the private grain traders; and producer prices must be increased, to encourage farmers to grow more.

The World Bank was supported by most other donors, because the national Five Year Plan for 1981-1985 was aimed as much at rural grass-roots groups as at the more standard large regional development programmes. "In fact the originality of the 1981-85 plan will be to base its development on decentralised local initiatives that . . . will be decided on by the grass roots and . . . will be undertaken by the beneficiaries", said a donor conference paper.

Donors hoped this would mean that village groups and co-operatives could take over part of their local cereal market, preventing usurious prices from traders and at the same time making money for the community.

A look at the situation today shows that OPAM's share of the market has plummeted from its peak of 30 per cent down to

around 5 per cent. Their role has changed radically and, most people would agree, for the better: they can still play a valuable role in stabilising prices by selling substantial stock of grain to public services (hospitals, schools, the military), and supply the country's deficit areas, principally the Sixth and Seventh Regions of Timbuctoo and Gao.

This second role is crucial, because these regions still need OPAM very badly. Apart from the area immediately around the Niger River, both Regions are mostly desert, stretching up to Algeria. Gao is 1,120km. from Bamako, the capital, on very bad roads and with river access only possible at certain times of the year. The Seventh Region produces 10,000 tonnes of cereals annually, about 15 per cent of its needs, and it is difficult to imagine any significant increase in this figure. In 1978/79, OPAM supplied just 4 per cent of Gao's cereal needs. This year OPAM are providing more than 20 per cent. This still means, though, that the bulk of the cereal needs of the Region are supplied by private traders, whose sale prices are generally much higher than the official selling price.

But if the population of the Seventh Region would benefit from a larger and more influential OPAM programme, the traders' hold on the market makes it difficult for the parastatal to expand. After last year's disastrous rainfall (65 per cent down on the previous year), OPAM are attempting to supply emergency food aid to the Gao Region in addition to their normal programme. In May, lorries arrived from Niamey (Niger), with 6,000 tonnes of sorghum paid for by the German Government, but there were no storage facilities available. Despite the two months' notice that had been given, the main State warehouse had been hired out to a private trader. Some of the loaded lorries are still sitting in Gao today, and a few more heavy rains will put their loads at great risk.

The State had anticipated that as OPAM's share of the market decreased, part of it would be taken over by village co-operative groups. Since OPAM no longer held the official monopoly, the theory went, the co-operatives would be allowed to buy their grain at harvest time at the official purchase price. Then, they would be able to store it for eight months

and resell it to their members when they needed it most, again at the official price which would be much lower than that of the open market.

This theory is now starting to become a reality but on a minute scale. Last year co-operatives bought up just 2,000 tonnes of grain, less than one per cent of the market. OPAM money was being lent to them to supplement their own funds. But the co-operatives say the money arrived too late: traders had already bought up most of the market. The traders' price was much lower than the new official price but, to the farmer who needed money today, there was no alternative.

This year, the plan is for the co-operatives to take five per cent of the cereals market, but most people fear that the money will again arrive too late, unless the government forces everybody to accept this programme as a priority.

But the most worrying fact of all for the country is that production shows no sign of increasing. The primary reason for this is not hard to find. Donors and Government alike had agreed that farmers needed an incentive to produce more: the increase in official purchase price was to be the solution. But OPAM's share of the market has dropped and with it their influence on market prices. Co-operatives do not have money to buy the harvest at the critical time. More than 90 per cent of the cereals market is now controlled by private traders, who for the most part pay as little as they can get away with.

The majority of Malian farmers have not been paid any more for their produce since the new strategy was introduced, and for them the rise in official purchase price has been irrelevant.

Thirty African countries are now engaged in Food Strategy reviews. 11 are ready to begin their implementation, three countries in West Africa, Upper Volta, Mauritania and Niger, are considering programmes similar to that in Mali. Almost all countries are agreed on the need for improved incentives to producers, but Mali's experience so far would suggest that her neighbours would do well to consider how much say they will have over producer prices if they relinquish all control of the cereals market.

PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES ELECTION, ECONOMY

MB301251 Port Louis Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Aneerood Jugnauth, held a press conference yesterday. He first congratulated the population for the calm, discipline and respect for law shown. He said now will be the time for reconciliation and real work had only started now.

Commenting upon the change brought on the designation to a deputy prime minister, Mr Jugnauth said Mr Bhayat deserved the post for his integrity, his humanness, and his solidarity and his anticomunalist attitude. [Sentence as heard] It has recommended his name to the governor general for the post of prime minister, but Mr Bhayat for practical and personal reasons voluntarily offered the post to Sir Gaetan Duval, added Mr Jugnauth. [Sentence as heard] However, what is important, he said, is satisfaction of a team in government and I entirely trust the new cabinet to change the face of the country.

Mr Jugnauth recalled that the new parliament will resume its work on 6 September. The budget will be presented by the beginning of October. The budget is almost ready and Mr Jugnauth says he expects no problem from the IMF concerning the vetting of the budget by this body.

The minister of finance and the minister of planning and economic development will soon go to Washington for negotiations with the IMF.

The minister of finance will also attend a meeting of the ministers of finance abroad, announced the prime minister.

Mr Jugnauth said: We have no choice but to follow a policy of austerity in the difficult economic situation facing us, but this policy will take into account the need to protect the downtrodden. The prime minister made an appeal to all Mauritians to help redress the economy and the social situation. Political stability was also required to promote investments in Mauritius. Mr Jugnauth said the industrial sector, the free zones, banks and insurance companies had nothing to fear from government and that Mauritius would continue to be an open economy.

The prime minister also expressed the wish that good industrial relations will prevail in the country and called on workers not to allow themselves to be manipulated by trade unionists.

The prime minister finally spoke on [word indistinct] issue. He said he would do his best so that the maximum number of workers sacked get the jobs.

Mr Jugnauth also confirmed the organization of meetings of the joint commissions between Mauritius and India, and Mauritius and Libya soon.

CSO: 3400/1838

OUTLOOK FOR NAMIBIAN INDEPENDENCE: SOME DOMESTIC CONSTRAINTS

Braamfontein INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS BULLETIN in English Vol 7, No 1, 1983

[Article by John Barratt]

[Text]

Introduction

The issue of Namibia continues to be confused and the outlook clouded. Internally, the structures of government at the centre have changed with the dissolution of the National Assembly and Council of Ministers, and there is now more direct rule from Pretoria through a new Administrator General. Internationally, there was a burst of diplomatic activity towards the end of 1982, and hopes were aroused in early 1983 for a limited breakthrough in direct talks between South African and Angolan officials. More recently, in spite of recurrent South African military operations into Southern Angola, SWAPO has been able to carry out one of its seasonal incursions into the Territory, up to and across the "red line" between Owambo/Kavango and the white farming areas, in greater numbers this year than previously.

However, without any real indication of a break in the deadlocked settlement negotiations, the developments in recent months seem to amount once more to a case of "the more things change, the more they stay the same". In fact, the diplomatic activity which for the past nine months or more has simply been revolving around one point — the Cuban presence in Angola — may be serving only to hide the gradual deterioration in the situation, at least as regards internal political and economic conditions, as well as the escalating military conflict.

The negotiations with the Western Five have now gone on for so long — six years — without final agreement having been reached, that it is not surprising that pessimism about the outlook is spreading. This applies to the outlook not only for independence, but also for both the internal situation and peace generally in the region of Southern Africa. This mood of pessimism may in turn have a further negative effect on the Namibian negotiations. While negotiations are still proceeding with the Western Five and between South Africa and Angola, indicating a desire from all sides at least to keep doors open, there is still reason for hope that a peaceful resolution of the Namibian conflict can eventually be found. But public pessimism is unavoidable while there are no concrete positive developments.

There are several inter-related factors, or groups of factors, which can be identified (not necessarily in any particular order of importance) as currently influencing the outlook for South West Africa/Namibia:

First, is the internal political and economic situation in the country itself.

Second, and of great importance, are the decisions of the South African Government, which are influenced by both domestic and international considerations.

Third, the decisions of the Angolan Government are now vital, particularly on the Cuban presence, if agreement is to be reached. The Angolan decisions are likewise influenced by various domestic and international considerations, including the civil war with UNITA and outside involvement in it.

Fourth, SWAPO is a central and crucial factor, both as an internal radical political party, enjoying considerable support, and as an externally based and supported revolutionary movement engaged in an armed conflict with South African and South West African forces from its bases in Angola.

Fifth, other developments within the region of Southern Africa influence the decisions of the Frontline States as a group.

Sixth, the role of the Western Five, or Contact Group, led by the United States, is crucially important.

The *seventh* factor is the involvement of other outside powers, namely those of the Eastern bloc, which is of major concern to the United States and South Africa.

Eighth, the United Nations must be mentioned. Its involvement has been and will be unavoidable, both because it is an original party to the dispute over South West Africa's international future and because it has a role, with South Africa, in the final settlement process — a role accepted in principle by all parties.

Simply mentioning all these inter-related factors serves to illustrate how complicated and confused the efforts to resolve this issue have become, with a host of different parties involved, each with separate interests to promote. It could be said that essentially the South African Government retains the key to unlock the door to implementation of the present settlement plan. This may be true, but then implementation of the plan, difficult as that will be, is only one stage in the outlook for Namibia. What happens *after* independence is achieved is of vital importance, too, especially to the inhabitants of the country, but also to others in the region. The post-independence outlook is even more uncertain than that leading to independence, and South Africa's role then will be very different, whether reduced or not in relation to the role of others.

While it is not intended to discuss all these factors here, it is worth recognising that they constitute the web within which the negotiators struggle in their attempts to release Namibia to independence. Anyone who believes that only one strand — i.e. the Cuban presence in Angola, on which the spotlight is currently focussed — remains to be cut, needs to appreciate that there are others which also have to be dealt with, before real independence in a stable region can be achieved.

On the basis of this brief but necessary introduction, indicating the complexity of the Namibian issue, it may be useful to look at two related aspects of vital importance in any attempt to assess the outlook for South

West Africa/Namibia. The one is the rather neglected (at least in international circles) question of attitudes and trends within the Territory itself. The second is the important influence of South African domestic opinion, particularly that of the White minority population, on the course of events.

Some Internal Considerations

To begin to understand the current rather chaotic internal Namibia political situation, including South Africa's role in it, one has to appreciate that there are two prevailing but opposed streams of political thought, reflected symbolically in the two names of the country: "South West Africa" and "Namibia."

Those who continue to use the name of *South West Africa* for the Territory generally support a maintenance of the old order, somewhat adapted, based firmly on divisions between the ethnic groups, or, as now more fashionably expressed, on the recognition of minority group rights and of the right of self-determination of each population group. This is not the old pure *apartheid*, as expressed in the Odendaal Report of the 1960s, because there is now the unavoidable acceptance of South West Africa as broadly one country and the impracticality of eleven separate and independent ethnic states. But it remains an approach clearly derived from the *apartheid* philosophy, and could thus be described as *neo-apartheid*.

This South West African approach is most clearly expressed in the policy of the National Party of South West Africa, which controls the white second-tier Legislative Assembly and which also dominates AKTUR, the alliance of smaller ethnic parties with the National Party. AKTUR maintains that South West Africa consists not of one people, but of *peoples* — "eleven different heterogeneous population groups". As stated to the Western Contact Group:

"AKTUR is convinced that any constitutional structure, or elections held to establish such constitutional structure, which ignores the peculiar composition of the South West African peoples, will not gain the approval of several of these important groups and is foredoomed to failure.

AKTUR accordingly rejects emphatically the holding of a one-man, one-vote election (the majority-vote principle) for the purpose of constituting a Constituent Assembly, while ignoring the existence of distinct population groups, and also a unitary state in the Westminster pattern, both of which appear to be the meaning of the wording of Resolution 435."

AKTUR further maintains, as does the National Party of South West Africa, that long-term stability can only be provided by a constitution "in the making of which the eleven different ethnic groups all have an *equal share*", in other words, not an assembly elected by an overall majority or a constitution adopted by a majority, even a two-thirds majority. The subsequent political system for an independent state would, therefore, be based on eleven separate states, each in control of its own affairs, with a loose confederal link between them. (Presumably this system would not exclude closer links between individual states, or peoples, if they so desired.)

This is basically the same as the old Turnhalle concept of 1977, supported by the South African Government until it accepted in 1978 the Western Five's proposals for the independence process. It is clearly not a

concept acceptable internationally, and the South African Government appears to have recognised that reality. However, it must be noted that it is substantially the same as the concept on which an envisaged future confederal system for South Africa itself is based.

In contrast, those who speak of *Namibia* see the future independent country as a unitary state, with a strong central government, based on a system of universal suffrage (or more popularly thought of as "one-person, one-vote"). Many would agree to some decentralisation of power to regions or provinces — determined by economic considerations and administrative effectiveness — because of the size of the country. Ethnic divisions are decidedly down-played in this approach, although the different regions (say five or six in number) would no doubt to some extent coincide with or incorporate concentrations of particular population groups.

The Namibians stress the ideal of national unity, rather than the preservation of ethnic group identities, as well as the need to protect individual rights, rather than minority group rights. For them, self-determination is a right for the people of Namibia as a whole, whereas South West Africans maintain that each *group* of the population has that right (as does the National Party in South Africa), fearing domination by one group which could wield majority voting power.

At present, with its interim political system, the country is neither South West Africa nor Namibia. It lies uncertainly in between the two concepts — an uncertainty reflected in the name *South West Africa/Namibia*. Moreover, there is no clarity about the direction in which the country is moving. The South African Government, as administering power, has tried to straddle this difference in approach, and has tried to give some weight to both in the present system which was laid down in decree AG8 of the Administrator General. While there was, until recently, a central National Assembly with legislative powers and a Council of Ministers with executive authority, there are also eleven other second-tier governments for the different population groups, each having important functions (e.g. control of education) which the central government, based on the National Assembly, could not touch.

Since the dissolution of the National Assembly and Council of Ministers by the Administrator General in January 1983, the latter, as representative of the South African Government, now exercises the powers, executive and legislative, previously granted to the Assembly and Ministers' Council.

What resulted from the provisions of AG8 was an internal system of government which simply could not and did not work. The central government and the second-tier governments did not co-operate effectively, and in some cases were even in competition. This was most dramatically demonstrated in the contest between the government of the white group, based prominently in Windhoek and controlled by the National Party of South West Africa, and the central government controlled by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA).

This was, and still is, also a system which is subject to abuse and which has allowed corrupt practices to grow. It is moreover a very expensive system for a population of just over a million with eleven ethnic governments and one at the centre.

An additional problem has been that the DTA, as the result of its 1978 election victory, is based on a compromise between South West Africans

and Namibians, as defined above, and that compromise has broken down. In its statements (particularly since September 1982, when its differences with the South African Government emerged clearly) the DTA and its leader, Mr Dirk Mudge, have been leaning more strongly towards the Namibian viewpoint — that of national unity. But the DTA remains an alliance between different parties representing the ethnic groups (even though several of these parties are no longer representative of majorities in their respective groups). There were also break-aways from the DTA, the most significant being that of Mr Peter Kalangula, head of the Owambo ethnic government, whose party (CDA) is now trying to project itself as a national, rather than ethnic, party — without apparent success as yet.

Confusion becomes compounded the more one examines the internal political system. There are also several well-known parties which are not represented in the National Assembly, because they refused to participate in the 1978 elections which were not internationally recognised. These parties, which are nationalist and Namibian in approach, such as SWANU (founded before SWAPO), SWAPO-Democrats (established by former SWAPO leaders who rejected the leadership of Sam Nujoma) and the National Independence Party (which operates mainly in the south), have not had the extent of their support formally tested. It is impossible to assess with any accuracy how they would fare in an eventual internationally monitored election in which SWAPO, the DTA and AKTUR also participated. It is likely that some of them would form electoral alliances which would strengthen their positions and reduce the confusing array of parties, thus simplifying the choices for the voters.

It should, however, be mentioned at this point that the widely held belief that there are up to forty different parties in the Territory is clearly a myth. The number of parties or movements of any significance politically, and especially in the event of a national election, is probably well under half that number. If the others exist at all, it is in name only with perhaps a self-elected leader and/or secretary.

If an election were to be held in terms of the present settlement plan, based on Resolution 435, the die would clearly be cast in favour of the Namibian, unitary state, approach, because there will be a "one-person, one-vote" election on a national basis, not on the basis of separate population groups. It is highly unlikely that there would be any turning back from the unitary state concept after that, whichever party or group of parties came into power. For that reason, the 435 plan is vehemently opposed by those who promote the South West African approach.

A variation of the SWA or neo-apartheid approach was recently floated in several South African newspaper reports. The origin of these reports was unclear, but they suggested that consideration was being given in official circles to the idea (not a new one) of a separate Owambo state which would include Owamboland excised from South West Africa and part of southern Angola, so that all the Owambo tribes would be brought together. Speculation that Jonas Savimbi and UNITA would be given the dominant role in this new state, was also contained in the reports. There have been no indications at all in official statements that this idea has been canvassed with the Americans and other members of the Contact Group of Five, or that it has featured in the direct discussions with the Angolans. But it is certainly a plan which would appeal to the National Party of South West Africa and others who are convinced that the ethnic group ap-

proach is the only viable one. Moreover, it would have the advantage for them and the South African Government of removing the bulk of SWAPO support from Namibia, thus creating the possibility of a smaller independent Namibia, without a SWAPO Government. A balance between all the other smaller ethnic groups could then be more easily achieved, and the role of the white group would be proportionately greater, as it would comprise about 15 per cent of the population (whereas it is only about 7 per cent now, with the Owambo included in the total population). However, it is highly unlikely that this idea would be acceptable to Angola or SWAPO, or even to the Owambo people in Namibia themselves.

Whether or not this greater Owambo idea was simply an exercise in kite-flying, without any serious chance of being accepted as part of an overall solution, it is clear that the South West African ethnic approach to the future political dispensation of the Territory is alive and well among Whites and some elements in other groups in the Territory. It is also held by many in South Africa, including no doubt some in the governing National Party, as well as all those in the parties to the Right (HNP and CP). This provides the National Party of South West Africa with influential friends among the Whites of South Africa. It is, therefore, not an approach which can be dismissed as no longer having a significant influence on the political outlook for South West Africa/Namibia. It can, after all, claim to be an approach based on the reality of ethnic differences, reflected not only in the political attitudes of Whites in southern Africa, but also in the fairly exclusive ethnic support for black parties in the Territory, whose leaders proclaim the Namibian idea of national unity, but who do not draw significant national support across all ethnic lines. This includes even SWAPO, with its Owambo origins and current dominant Owambo support.

Ethnic group differences, therefore — whatever the reason for their continued existence, e.g. past South African Government policy — continue to be a divisive influence in the Territory, threatening present and future dispute and conflict. Then, when the current conflict in Zimbabwe between a Government supported by the Shona majority and the Matabele minority is added to the picture, it is not surprising that the strength of the ethnic group approach is reinforced, both in Namibia and among South African Whites.

The escalating internal conflict in Zimbabwe makes all Whites in the Southern African region less and less willing to settle for a unitary state and majority rule system, and it makes them more inclined to ignore the other realities, which are that neither the international community, including the rest of Africa, nor the majority of Blacks in Namibia and South Africa would accept a political system based on ethnic divisions and the partition of their countries. The dilemma lies in how to find a realistic way of changing the deepening perception of Whites and other minorities that they are threatened by much larger groups, while at the same time satisfying the growing political aspirations and demands of those majority groups. Unfortunately, recent developments in Zimbabwe and the dramatic, sometimes one-sided, way in which they are presented in the South African and South West African media, is serving to increase the level of threat perception and make the resolution of this dilemma even more difficult.

South African Domestic Reaction

This "Zimbabwe factor" has thus helped to aggravate the problem of finding a Namibian settlement generally acceptable to the South African Government, which would allow for the withdrawal of the South African Administration and military forces from the Territory. Given the high priority of security considerations now, the question of a Namibian settlement has become a difficult and sensitive one in South African domestic politics — so sensitive that there is hardly any reasonable public debate about it. Even in Parliament there is no serious discussion of various options which might still be open to South Africa, such as direct negotiation with SWAPO, because of the fear of white public reaction to anything which might be interpreted as a sign of weakness. The Government itself is caught now in a situation where, even if it needs and wants to achieve an internationally acceptable agreement, it would have to face a strong reaction from its own electorate, if the results of that agreement produced what was perceived as an unacceptable result, namely a SWAPO Government in Windhoek. By "its electorate" is meant here the overwhelming majority of white South Africans of all political parties, not simply those supporting the parties of the Right.

In addition, there is the largely unrecognised, but vitally important, factor of black opinion, and the strong likelihood that the reaction of black South Africans would be the opposite of that of Whites. In other words, many of them might interpret the advent of an independent Namibia under a SWAPO Government as a prelude to imminent radical change within South Africa itself. Such an anticipation by Blacks that the "domino" theory applies in Southern Africa, the South African Government is determined to avoid, as it would run completely counter to its constitutional plans for the future.

One cannot minimise the potential domestic political problems that all this creates for a government seeking to implement gradual reform internally, but dependent on a conservative white minority electorate. Looking only at the one side of this picture, namely the views of that white electorate, it is clear that, even if the government wanted to, it, would now find it very difficult to convince Whites that an independent Namibia, under a SWAPO Government (if that should happen), was anything other than a serious threat to South Africa's own interests. From the results of a survey commissioned by the SA Institute of International Affairs in early 1982, it becomes clear that Whites overwhelmingly have a very strong perception of an external communist threat, of which SWAPO is part. Almost 80 per cent of Whites questioned in a representative sample believed that the Government was not exaggerating the extent of this threat. This perception varied according to party affiliations, but the survey indicated that a clear majority of *all* parties agreed with government spokesmen about the external threat. For instance, although 94 per cent of Nationalists agreed (which is not surprising), 56 per cent of PFP supporters also agreed. Along simple language lines, 72 per cent of English-speakers shared the perception of an external threat, compared to nearly 87 per cent of Afrikaans-speakers.

With regard to SWAPO specifically, 72 per cent of those questioned felt that South Africa could win a military struggle against SWAPO in the long run. Here again, although English-speakers tended to be somewhat less hawkish, 60 per cent of them also agreed with this statement. On a question as to whether South Africa should negotiate directly with

SWAPO to reach a settlement, the overall hawkish response was maintained, although interestingly the majority dropped in this case to 60 per cent, as against roughly 38 per cent who tended to favour direct negotiations.

The results of the survey have shown that the Government's warnings about an escalation in terrorist activities have not fallen on deaf ears. In fact, there are indications in the results that the white population may now be taking a more pessimistic view on this issue than the Government itself. When presented with the statement that a terrorist war similar to that in South West Africa would in time also develop in South Africa, no less than three out of four indicated agreement. Of the approximately 23 per cent who disagreed, only 3,3 per cent disagreed definitely. On this question, by the way, there was no significant difference between Afrikaans and English-speakers.

The results of this survey do not, of course, answer the question as to whether the statements of political and military leaders about the dangers of a "total onslaught" have served to create this very high degree of threat perception among South African Whites, or whether the Government for its part has simply been responding and giving expression to the views of most of its voters. There are grounds for believing, however, that events around the Republic's borders in Southern Africa during the past decade (including particularly the direct involvement of the Soviet Union and Cuba since 1975), as well as the attitude of the international community generally towards South Africa, have served to develop the strong perception of an external threat, but also that government spokesmen have nurtured and encouraged this perception in an effort to mobilise White opinion behind the concept of a "total national strategy". They have been assisted in varying degrees by most of the South African media, wittingly or unwittingly, and thus a climate of opinion has been created, in which even the Official Opposition in Parliament cannot now objectively debate the issue, without the real threat of losing votes.

This is not to suggest that there is *no* threat to South Africa from external forces, or that the Government is wrong in taking all necessary steps to counter any *real* external threat. But long-term security demands that clarity be sought about the real nature of the threat to the country as a whole — and not just to the Government itself — and about where its roots lie, whether only externally or also domestically within South Africa's own political system. A threat misjudged or misinterpreted cannot be effectively resisted. "Know your enemy" is an old, but always valid, adage.

In this climate of opinion among Whites it is thus very difficult to envisage a Namibian agreement which allows for the possibility of a SWAPO victory. Without a massive effort on the part of the Government and the media to change the climate of opinion, a settlement which includes the withdrawal of South African forces and a UN-monitored election, would be seen by the electorate as a capitulation. Even if the Government feels realistically and objectively that an internationally acceptable resolution of the Namibian conflict — including the risk of a SWAPO electoral victory — is in the best long-term interests of South Africa, its room for diplomatic manoeuvre and its range of options are now severely limited by the white public opinion it has helped to create. It would require a bold act of political courage on the part of the Prime Minister, if he were to take the domestic risks involved, especially at a time when his efforts to launch only a limited process of constitutional reform within South Africa are proving to be more of a struggle than anticipated.

Conclusion

Realistically, therefore, looked at from within the South African domestic political scene, and bearing in mind the political and economic deterioration within Namibia itself, the current prospects for a peaceful process to Namibian independence are not bright. These domestic considerations cannot be ignored; a Namibian settlement does not depend simply on arriving at a satisfactory international agreement. But then, when one adds to this picture the growing instability and insecurity throughout the region of Southern Africa, the likelihood of Namibian independence, in terms of Security Council resolution 435, becomes even more remote.

Whatever the truth about the degree of South African military responsibility for the conflict and insecurity now prevalent in Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Angola and even Lesotho, it is increasingly clear that South African policy now is not only to take pre-emptive action across its borders against the ANC, but also actively to turn back the tide of "foreign" (or "marxist") influence seen to be penetrating the region. These are influences perceived as a threat to South Africa which, in the Government's view, should be recognised as the dominant power of the region. If this is at least part of an evolving regional policy, then it is more offensive in nature than the rather defensive policy of the past. It is also then no longer a policy which could countenance an independence process in Namibia leading to the introduction of a perceived marxist government in Windhoek.

To attempt to be realistic about the implications for Namibia of apparent South African policy trends is not to suggest that the probable consequences of the settlement efforts can be ignored. While there would be costs, domestic and regional, for the South African Government, if it agreed to an international settlement and independence, there will also be severe costs to be borne if it does not. These will be felt internationally, especially in relations with the West, as well as regionally in growing conflict with neighbour states, and possibly in the longer term domestically, too. Sooner or later these respective costs will have to be balanced frankly and a choice made, a choice which will hopefully be in the interests, firstly, of the Namibian people, but also of peace and order in the region as a whole, including South Africa.

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CORRESPONDENT REPORTS (ON VISIT TO WAR ZONE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 22, 23 Aug 83

[Two-part article by Patrick Bulger: No End in Sight to the Festering End"]

[22 Aug 83 p 5]

[Text]

Seventeen years ago this week guerrillas of the South West Africa People's Organisation began an armed campaign to dislodge the South African rulers from the former German colony of Namibia. Swapo's first attack on August 26, 1966 marked the start of a war that has dragged on without victory in sight for either side.

Later this month Namibia will be the subject of intense international attention as United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar reports back to the Security Council on his progress in speeding up a ceasefire. Observers are pessimistic about the prospects of Namibian independence, however.

Patrick Bulger of The SOWETAN Foreign Service recently visited the war zone and held interviews with a wide range of political leaders in the territory.

On August 26, 1966 a hushed House of Assembly heard the Minister of Justice John Vorster describe how South African police had foiled a "little invasion of armed African infiltrators in South West Africa."

"These agents of China and Russia," he warned, "faced certain death." Exactly 17 years later South African troops are still locked in bitter conflict with guerrillas of the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo). Neither side is close to victory.

Hundreds of young South Africans have lost their lives — thousands of young Namibians have died. At least half

the population of the troubled territory has had to suffer the trauma of nearly two decades of war yet independence for the former German colony remains as distant as ever.

August 26, 1966 — known to thousands of Namibians as "Namibia Day" — is one of many decisive dates in the quest for independence. It was then that Swapo — formed six years earlier as a moderate nationalist organisation drawing support from Owambo contract workers — opted for armed struggle. After its repeated attempts to gain Western backing for a peaceful independence solution had proved

fruitless, Swapo turned to the weaponry of the Eastern bloc in an attempt to dislodge the South African rulers who were busily carving the territory into Verwoerd-style bantustans.

Swapo's declared intention of ending South Africa's long and controversial history of association with the territory at first appeared as unrealistic as it did ambitious — a handful of inexperienced guerrillas tackling the emerging military might of white Africa.

South Africa had ruled since the end of World War I under a League of Nations mandate to "promote to the utmost the material and moral welfare and the

social progress" of the Namibians.

At the close of World War II it refused to relinquish control applying instead to the United Nations for permission to annex the territory. The application refused, the incoming National Party government began extending its policy of apartheid — pass laws and the migrant labour system — to the territory.

A favourable World Court opinion endorsed South African control until the UN General Assembly decided in October 1966 by 114 votes to two (South Africa and Portugal against) to revoke the mandate.

South Africa's occupation was ruled illegal — a decision endorsed by the International Court of Justice in 1971.

The International spotlight had focused on the Namibian question several years earlier when 37 Namibians were charged under the Terrorism Act. Nineteen were sentenced to life imprisonment in the Pretoria Supreme Court in February 1968.

Of the 10 sentenced to 20 year prison terms, one man in particular stood out among the rest. He was Herman Toivo ja Toivo, a seasoned nationalist who had served the Allies in World War II and has become the spiritual father of Namibian nationalism. In a stirring address to the court, Toivo set the scene for the ensuing conflict.

"We believe that South Africa has a choice," he said, "either to live at peace with us or to subdue us by force. If you choose to crush us and impose your will on us then you not only betray your trust, but you will live in security for only so long as your power is greater than ours."

With a rapidly increasing South African

police presence and a growing and more experienced band of Swapo guerillas entering the fray, the battle lines in Namibia had been clearly drawn.

Today the conflict is officially billed as a low intensity bush war but that is not the impression one gains from Owamboland, the northern homeland of the Owambo people who comprise about 50 percent of the 1 100 000 population and form the mainstay of Swapo's political and military force.

Owamboland today is the home of the jet fighter, the armoured car, the R1 and AK47 rifle, the anti-aircraft cannon and the camouflage uniform. The sandbag has replaced the giant anthill as the distinguishing feature of the semi-desert war zone and the landmine waits in silence beneath the sun-baked earth.

It is also the stamping ground of an estimated 800 guerillas of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan) — Swapo's military wing — and temporary home to an undisclosed but substantial number of South African troops.

What is South Africa's position in a war that is costing the gov-

ernment at least R1 500 000 a day?

Oshakati, a dull fortified village lying about 60 km south of the Angolan "border," provides a grimly accurate reflection of her position. High fences circle the entire town where rows of dreary prefabricated houses line dusty streets. Bomb shelters are a bizarre, yet realistic, feature of each garden. Anti-aircraft guns on towering stands point menacingly into the African sky and the nearby Ondangwa air base jet fighters and radar provide additional protection. It is a "white" village with gates manned by military policemen and a dusk to dawn curfew.

At its only hotel members of the police counter-insurgency unit Koevoet — an Afrikaans word meaning crowbar or lever — exchange stories of "kills" while guaffing generous quantities of Windhoek Beer. (There were five "kills" the day I was there).

A notice at the local supermarket advertises a social event with "lekker wyn pryse" but apart from the promise of cheap liquor the people of Oshakati — professional soldiers and civil

servants — have little to look forward to.

It is a desperate oasis in a sea of hostility but a reminder of South Africa's awesome military prowess at the same time.

Beyond Oshakati's tenuous security South African soldiers are treated with cold civility. Outside the fences the town's other face is pimpled with the delapidated tin shanties of the slums built by hundreds of rural people trying to escape the war.

Hygiene is basic while sanitation is almost nonexistent. Teenage members of Koevoet — many of them captured or turned Swapo guerillas led by former Selous Scout commanders — slouch around the market places where bloody portions of cattle are offered on pieces of rusty corrugated iron.

The war is increasingly being fought in market places like these, in and around the kraals, huts, sorghum fields and cuca shops — little trading stores with confused names like "Present Generation Happy Store."

Occasionally the hubbub of everyday life gives way to the sound of rifle fire.

[23 Aug 83 p 4]

The 17-Year War Goes On

[Text]

BEYOND the Northern Namibian town of Oshakati where dusty land-mined roads push northwards to Angola, life amidst some of the most sophisticated military technology in Africa is simple, even primitive.

their kraals at night the peasants have to give them food or they will be shot. But when the South Africans arrive the next day they accuse them of helping SWAPO and they are punished anyway.

A missionary who has seen many years of the war but refused to be named for fear of victimisation explained the sometimes deadly predicament the peasants find themselves in.

"If SWAPO arrives at

"Many of these people have brothers and fathers in SWAPO. They don't believe they need protection against their own families," the missionary said.

SWAPO founder Andreas Shipanga has de-

scribed the Owambo people as "a thoroughly intimidated population".

Some observers have called SWAPO the most ineffective guerilla movement in the Third World. While this is partly true it does not recognise two salient points.

Firstly South Africa arguably has the strongest defence force on the continent. Secondly, although SWAPO may be a battered military force, it refuses to disappear and its prolonged struggle has focused international attention on the Namibian question — attention which might otherwise not have been as intense.

For seven years SWAPO has taken advantage of the early year rain season to launch an assault aimed primarily at gaining recruits and to infiltrating the traditionally white farming areas south of Owamboland. On each occasion South Africa's Security Force has trampled them into the mud and beaten them back. Each time, however, SWAPO has rallied its forces — estimated at about 6 000 — in preparation for another assault.

The pattern was repeated this year when, according to defence sources, 1 600 PLAN guerillas tried to infiltrate from their bases in southern Angola. In the first two months of the operation, 309 guerillas were killed — only 27 Security Force members lost their lives. Twelve insurgents reached the white farming areas and all were killed.

Frequent South African raids on their bases

have debilitated the movement yet few observers — the South African government included — doubt it will win the first post independence election.

Its exact support is more difficult to gauge, however. It has never fought an election and although it is not banned, security legislation effectively prohibits it from campaigning.

Most observers feel that its uncompromisingly anti-South African occupation stance will give it the edge over the internal parties. Others feel that its predominantly Owambo base — the Owambos are more numerous than all the other population groups in Namibia together — will bolster its chances.

Apart from its military setbacks it has suffered other disadvantages. The President Sam Nujoma, formerly a sweeper at Windhoek station, is an enigmatic yet controversial figure not always popular in southern African political circles. Leadership struggles — which are widely believed to have resulted in the death of military commander Peter Nanyemba earlier this year — and a long history of exile have left its policies vague and confused.

Informed observers say the policy guidelines laid down by the influential Secretary General Moses Garoeb in 1982 are the most recent and accurate reflection of policy.

He said SWAPO would be committed to racial reconciliation and economic pragmatism

and would be prepared to work with "genuine" internal leaders like Dirk Mudge but not with "racist" political parties. It would not allow the ANC to establish bases but it would try to reduce its economic dependence on South Africa. (Observers believe this will be impossible in the first three decades of independence). A SWAPO government would be non-aligned, he said.

What of the alternative to a SWAPO government?

An interesting feature of the Namibian scene and one that is not frequently portrayed in reports of the country is the strong degree of consensus along the political spectrum on one point — independence.

With the exception of the Herstigte National Party and the National Party — which aligns itself with the South African Conservative Party — most of the prominent leaders want immediate independence. The most influential among them is the chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Dirk Mudge, who heads a loose centrist alliance of 11 ethnic parties.

Mr Mudge is a shrewd, hard-working Afrikaner conservative who nevertheless has a vision of the prospects Namibian independence may hold.

In the past he has aligned himself with the South African government but has repeatedly been frustrated by South African intransigence which has eaten away at his credibility. With independence looming in 1978 SWAPO was re-

liably believed to fear being beaten by Mudge.

From early this year the South African government dispensed with Mudge as the conservative alternative to a SWAPO victory, pinning its hopes instead on veteran Owambo politician Peter Kalangula whose Christian Democratic Action Party which controls the Owambo ethnic administration has not lived up to initial expectations.

Also prominent on the internal political scene is the leader of the Damara Council Justus Garoeb, a quiet spoken politician whom observers believe is the closest to SWAPO's leadership. (Leaders of the two parties are planning a round of talks in the near future).

Many South Africans do not realise just how close some of the internal leaders are to SWAPO. Recently, for example, a group of influential German businessmen in the territory held talks with the movement's leadership. For the thousands of non-Owambo Namibians who fear ethnic discrimination at the hands of a SWAPO government, the DTA appears to offer the most comfortable alternative.

South Africa's latest political initiative in the territory has been the State Council — a forum of 50 representatives of the internal parties charged with forging a constitution.

Some observers believe the council — which has been roundly rejected by most prominent leaders — was designed as a prelude to a UDI-type solution for the territory. Now the leaders of one of the oldest nationalist parties, the South West Africa National Union (SWANU) are trying to initiate a national forum independent of the South African government.

Later this month the Namibian question will once again come under the international spotlight at the United Nations Security Council. South Africa will be under pressure from the Western Contact Group (France, Britain, the United States, West Germany and Canada) to agree to a ceasefire, the Contact Group will be under pressure from SWAPO to force South Africa to agree to independence, the Angolan government will be urged to release the Cubans and the Frontline States will urge Nujoma to moderate his tone. . . .

Realistic observers are holding out little hope for a settlement this year. After years of convincing the South African electorate of the "SWAPO evil", Mr PW Botha's government seems stuck with the giant millstone.

In the meantime Namibia's festering war goes on.

CANU SAYS AG DID NOT CONSULT IT ON COUNCIL

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 4 Aug 83 p 3

[Text]

THE CAPRIVI African National Union (Canu), who broke away from Swapo in 1980, was never consulted in the formation of the State Council, an executive member of the party, Mr Ernest Likando said today.

And the opposition party to the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance in Tswana ethnic politics, the Ipeleg Party, has rejected participation in the Council.

A spokesman for the office of the Administrator-General said the office would not comment on a statement released by the "homefront" of Swapo at the weekend calling for immediate talks with South Africa.

Swapo called for talks at any venue on the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 for a ceasefire and elections in country.

The spokesman for the AG's office said it did not comment on press statements.

Mr Likando's statement described the State Council as the "most useless initiative in the manipulation of the affairs of this colonised territory in over half a century."

Although the State Council has been proclaimed by the AG it has yet to take off, with the DTA calling for its postponement.

By trying to form the State Council, South Africa was inviting more

"trouble from the suffering majority of this colonised region".

The Council, said Mr Likando, was based on "neo-colonialist apartheid" and aimed at impeding the implementation of the UN solution for the country.

Canu, which, has been advocating Eastern Caprivi as separate independent state since breaking away from Swapo, said the State Council was not "related to our avowed ideal of an independent Itenge."

Itenge is the name Canu gives to its proposed independent homeland separate from Namibia.

"We want our own AG or South Africa must withdraw her colonial instruments from the Caprivi Strip/Itenge," Mr Likando said.

CSO: 3400/1826

WHITE-FISH INDUSTRY FACES BANKRUPTCY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 9 Aug 83 p 1

[Text]

NAMIBIA's white-fish industry is facing bankruptcy in one of the worst seasons ever with hundreds of fishermen laid off and most of the fleet tied up along the quays.

Another alarm call to the Namibian economy comes from fishermen and boat owners.

Trawling for soles is at a virtual standstill.

The only other major white-fish catches along Namibia's coast — hake and cob — are too low to warrant putting out to sea, in most cases.

Boat operators are stretching their credits as fuel and wage bills mount.

The necessary cash outlay for making urgently needed boat conversions to go after alternative species has dried up.

Worst hit is the line fish sector, where only six out of the 19 licenced boats are still active.

Around 300 fishermen and shore staff have become redundant as a result.

Two black crew members were charged R10 fines for not having valid passes, since their employers did not renew

their municipal lodging registration fees.

In many cases, line fish operators have by now accumulated debts totalling in the region of R15 000 on fuel alone.

They simply cannot afford to put to sea at present.

Only one third of the trawling fleet is still active, with nine boats laid up, eight of them privately owned.

This means over 60 fishing crew members are now without jobs, shore staff aside.

Table Top's new factory recently commissioned for over R3m has been processing last year's by-catches, according to reports, but is virtually closed.

Its three trawlers have moved to Cape Town to catch in South African waters, because they have dual licences for both territorial waters.

Walvis Bay registered boats do not have this option.

The enclave's biggest white fish trawler fleet changed hands recently.

A spokesman for another leading trawling company, told The Advertiser yesterday if things don't improve soon the Company would be translocated to SA.

This would mean its staff of 40 - all Namibians - would be without jobs in Walvis Bay.

This company pays wages of about half-a-million Rand a year.

"It's the worst I've ever seen since my arrival in 1966," said Mr Arthus Mays, the owner of Cato Fishing which operates a sizeable fleet.

He described the situation as "shocking."

Catches have dwindled to virtually nothing for the past four months. The Secretary for Economic Affairs, Mr Piet Kruger, said today, there was nothing the authorities could do to provide relief.

He pointed out that the past two years yielded bumper sole catches.

Those who had provided for a bad season with last year's profits, should be able to survive.

This year, however, was "below normal."

Mr Kruger also referred to the 20% price drop to 35 cents a kg for small hake which comprise 80 percent of the hake catch.

This was partly brought about by an oversupply on the world market.

In the past trawlers used to go after hake as an alternative when soles were not around.

This option is no longer viable, Mr Kruger added.

Both Mr Kruger and Walvis Bay fleet owners have referred to the "continuing onslaught by the foreign fleets who catch off the Namibia coast under concessions by the International Conference of South East Atlantic Fisheries (Icseaf).

Fishermen complain the foreign trawlers are using huge nets to rake up valuable in-shore fish where local line-fish catchers used to make their living.

Walvis Bay patrol vessels are inadequate and have no powers of arrest.

Meanwhile, it has been disclosed that Icseaf's total catches were boosted by 200 000 tons last year, mainly from fish trawled off the Namibian coast.

There are presently about 60 foreign trawlers active off the country's coast.

In some cases they operated within the no-go zone along the Skeleton coast in the north, where local boats are forbidden to catch, fishermen claim.

BRIEFS

TRAINING IN EAST GERMANY--More than 100 Namibians from refugee camps in Angola and Zambia will arrive in East Germany later this month for professional training, the official news agency ADN said. Others are expected from Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Mozambique, Ethiopia and Nicaragua, it said. Training in skills like teaching and engineering is tailored to match the development need of the countries, ADN said. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 24 Aug 83 p 2]

DTA ASKS TO ADDRESS UN--The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA] of South-West Africa/Namibia has formally asked the president of the UN Security Council for permission to address the council session that begins tomorrow. The request is contained in a message signed by the president of the DTA, Mr Kuaima Riruako. He says in the message that the request has been made in the light of the undertaking given by the UN secretary general, Dr Perez de Cuellar, last week that all political parties of South-West Africa/Namibia will receive equal treatment. Mr Riruako has also given the Security Council president reasons for the refusal to the DTA to have personal talks with Dr Perez de Cuellar during his visit to Windhoek last week. Dr Perez de Cuellar visited South Africa, South-West Africa/Namibia and Angola last week in an attempt to speed up an independence settlement for the territory. The secretary general has completed a report for the Security Council on his visit, and this is due to be published in New York within the next 24 hours. UN officials said earlier that they believe the elements are now in place to start a UN military and civilian operation leading to the independence of South-West Africa/Namibia. [Text] [MB301538 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 30 Aug 83]

NEW BODY FOR PAPERS--Owners of newspapers in Namibia met in Windhoek this week to form an association to tackle problems of common interest. The organisation formed will be known as the SWA Newspaper Publishers Association. Present at the meeting were representatives of Deutscher Verlag, Die Republikein, John Meinert, Suidwes Drukkery and the Windhoek Observer. Mr Peter Meinert was elected the first chairman. He said the Association was not formed in competition to Newspaper Press Union which looks after the interests of South African and Namibian newspapers. "But we have particular problems and matters of mutual interest amongst newspapers which relate to this region that are not handled by the NPU," Mr Meinert said. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Aug 83 p 1]

COMMENTARY SAYS NIGERIANS REJECT PLOTS

AB300910 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Patrick Obasele commentary]

[Text] Before the countdown of the 1983 elections, detractors of this great country, enemies of peace in Nigeria, protagonists of retrogression of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, and lovers of crashes and clashes preached and propagated all kinds of allegations of possible rigging at the elections. Indeed, the vice was given such prominence by the radio and television as well as the print media belonging to this group of amateurish politicians! There was hardly any political party that was not conscious of this so-called gospel about the Nigerian elections, meaning therefore that all the six political parties left no stone unturned to avert any rigging to its disadvantage.

In spite of all the precautions taken by FEDECO [Federal Electoral Commission] and the various water-tight arrangements by political parties, allegations of malpractices, mostly rigging, by losers greeted the presidential results. And for the governorship elections, tighter security by FEDECO and political parties was put into force. Yet the results of the gubernatorial race were again greeted with even greater allegations of rigging by those who lost.

A careful study of the presidential and gubernatorial results did not differ from the senatorial ones. Could one party have been rigging in all the three elections with the other five parties standing akimbo, or was each party out-rigging the other? From the results so far obtained, there is little doubt that the remaining elections will not maintain the same pattern or trend, and a close study of the 1979 elections show a clear reflection in the 1983 voting. In 1979, the NPN made inroads into all parts of the country followed by the NPP [Nigeria People's Party]. The UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria] retained the former western region and the fiefs of the old action group. In 1983, the NPN retained its base in the south and improved on its 1979 efforts in Kwara state.

So therefore to brush these data and the influencing factors aside and propagate the allegation of rigging clearly tantamounts to absurdity in reasoning. Instead of facing the realities of the Nigerian politics, sad enough, some of these politicians have elected to change the shadow. If the allegation of rigging against the NPN is true, as much as the party wants the Ikemba of Nnewi to be in the senate, one wonders why the party failed to rig for Chief Odumegu Ojukwu in the south senatorial district in Onitsha.

Indeed some of these incorrigible old politicians have failed to face the realities of the time believing that the Nigerian voter of 1964 has remained the same. And so now that the weapon of rigging has failed to ignite the fire which messiahs of mischief and professors of instability have designed and desired, they are drifting from the arena of rigging to the territory of dictatorship. Surely any attempt to incite the people to believe that landslide victory by a political party would lead to one-party rule vis-a-vis dictatorship will hit the rug. [As heard] Among other things, landslide victories in some states have not generated such situations. In Ogun state, for example, the state assembly is 100 percent UPN and Chief Bisi Onabanjo or his administration have not developed dictatorial tendencies. In Lagos state, the entire administration from the state governor, Alhaji Lateef Jakande, to the cleaner of gutters, is UPN, yet dictatorship has not visited Lagos state and neither has Ajikume nor Aguda, mainly inhabited by the Ibos, experienced dictatorial treatment and what is more, NPN, which has the highest number of litigations within and among its members for various grievances reminiscent of democracy, no doubt will be worried to keep such a dangerous cobra.

And as the vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, rightly remarked in an interview on Sunday, dictatorship is a matter of the frame of the mind of the leader and Nigeria is too sophisticated for any dictatorship. Besides President Shagari does not possess any dictatorial tendencies. These politicians who are nervous at facing realities should therefore stop shouting wolf and draw lessons from the incumbent governor of Kwara state, Alhaji Adamu Atta, who only accepted defeat but congratulated Chief C. O. Adebayo. These groups of politicians should emulate the example of the Ikemba of Nnewi, Chief Odumegu Ojukuu, who not only accepted the verdict of Fedeco and congratulated Dr Onwosiwe, who defeated him at the polls, but also sent goodwill messages to the whole electorate, including those who did not vote for him.

The sportsmanship in politics should be properly estimated by all so that the interests of our fatherland can be placed above everything else at all time. That is why it will be pertinent to remind these incorrigible politicians about the wise saying of our elders that one does not mess up the bed on which one will lie. These apostles of destabilization and messiahs of mischief should also be reminded of the warnings of our forefathers that when a child throws a stone into the market he never can tell if the stone will hit his mother.

Yes, these lovers of crises and clashes should be told that Nigerians are no longer fools and would not want to break the coconut with their heads while those intriguing and inciting them into violence have kept their families outside this country and are here heavily protected by orderlies and immunities. Nigerians now want to live in peace and harmony. They want to live better lives. They know that they can only live better lives and bequeath a better society through prosperity, through progress and stability, and peace and harmony which form the indisputable conditions for any progress.

CSO: 3400/1842

BRIEFS

RESUMPTION OF WORK ORDERED--The state council of the Nigeria Labor Congress [NLC] has directed all workers currently on strike declared by the NLC to resume work as from today, the 30th of August 1983. In a statement issued in Calabar yesterday, the secretary of the congress, Comrade Ita Henshaw, said the strike action has been suspended for the time being to enable finance staff to be mobilized to prepare new vouchers in accordance with the new directives by the federal government on modalities for the loan. He said the state government has confirmed in writing to the congress that the 40 million naira loan meant for workers in the state has now arrived. Comrade Henshaw warned, however, that the congress would not take kindly to any further breach of the arrangements or any undue delay on the disbursement of the loan. The labor scribe said he was quite sure that no further attempt would be made by any government functionary or politicians to toy with the workers interests in the state. The labor leader then urged all agencies concerned with the disbursement of the 40 million naira loan to redouble their efforts and ensure that actual payments are made without any further delay. Meanwhile, all ministerial departments' chief accounting personnel have been requested to meet the accountant general by 9 o'clock this morning for fresh directives on how the new set of vouchers should be prepared. [Text] [AB300900 Calabar Domestic Service in French 0800 GMT 30 Aug 83]

NPN PROSPECTS, ACCUSATIONS--The vice-president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, has described President Shenhu Shagari's performance in the presidential elections as one that not only Nigerians but Africans and most world leaders are proud of. Dr Ekwueme, who was speaking in a special interview on Radio Nigeria, Lagos yesterday, noted that the president's achievements over the past 4 years contributed towards this. The vice-president also pointed out that the NPN [National Party of Nigeria] was a party where every Nigerian has the opportunity to contribute his quota for the development of the entire nation. Dr Ekwueme said it was as a result of the recognition of the fact that the NPN was broad-based that made it possible for all Nigerians to support it. On the party's chances in the House of Assembly elections, the vice-president expressed confidence that the NPN will win most state assembly seats. The reason he said was because the NPN is the predominant party in Nigeria. On the accusation that the NPN rigged the elections in Anambra, Ondo and Oyo states, Dr Ekwueme said any time a Nigerian was defeated at the polls, the explanation given was that the election had been rigged. Speaking on the factors that led to the defeat of the governor of Anambra state, Chief Jim Nwobodo, the vice president said anybody who had

watched events in the state knew very well that the governor had not performed well. He said Governor Nwobodo himself was the biggest campaigner for the NPN since the past 4 years in Anambra state. Dr Ekwueme said that the governor's utterances, confrontation with the federal government, and refusal to take credible advice contributed to his downfall. [Text] [AB291600 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 29 Aug 83]

GASOLINE SMUGGLED TO CHAD--In Borno state, about 50 percent of the petrol meant for consumption is being smuggled across the Nigerian-Chadian border. The state director of information, Alhaji Mustapha Dongos, said the practice had increased with the opening of the border which had lead to an acute shortage of fuel in the state. [Text] [AB271155 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 26 Aug 83]

ONE-PARTY SYSTEM--The minister of information, Mallam Garuba Wushishi, says the introduction of one-party system in the country would breed dictatorship. Reacting to allegations that the NPN [National Party of Nigeria] was planning to introduce a one-party system, the minister noted that his party was aware of the disadvantages of such a system and therefore it had no such intention. Mallam Garuba explained that the NPN victory was being given different interpretations because the party has succeeded in penetrating deep into the traditional strongholds of rival political parties. He said the party recorded this achievement because it has grass-root support. The minister stated that the establishment of information centers in Nigerian missions abroad had greatly improved the country's image. He disclosed that he had resigned his appointment and would go back to his private business if he was not considered for another ministerial appointment. [Text] [AB280720 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 28 Aug 83]

ANGOLAN ENVOY PRAISES TIES--Nigeria has been commended for her contribution to the emancipation and self-governance of the people of southern Africa. The Angolan ambassador to Nigeria, Armino Espirito Santo Vierira, said at a news conference in Lagos that cooperation agreements between Nigeria and his country were being implemented to the benefit of the people's of both countries. He called on international organizations to denounce the dangerous situation prevailing in southern Africa. [Text] [AB280945 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 28 Aug 83]

20 ARRESTED FOR ELECTION VIOLENCE--Gamboru-Ngala (BORNO), 29 August (NAN)--Twenty persons were on Saturday in Gamboru-Ngala, Borno, arrested for allegedly attempting to cause violence during election into the House of Representatives, police sources confirmed. Speaking to newsmen, the leader of the GNPP [Great Nigerian People's Party] in the area who was among those briefly (?restrained) but later released, Alhaji Isa Ukar, said they were arrested for raising an alarm when we discovered plans to rig. We discovered election malpractices perpetrated by the NPN and Fedeco officials. They wanted to fill

ballot boxes with false ballot papers. We were arrested, Alhaji Isa Bukar alleged. Reacting the NPN leader in the area, Alhaji Dan Koli, described the accusation as an attempt by the GNPP to cause unnecessary confusion. He told (?newsmen) that the false claim of the GNPP should be disregarded because it lacked merit. [Text] [AB291020 Lagos NAN in English 1006 GMT 29 Aug 83]

PUBLIC MEETINGS BANNED--Public meetings and processions have again been banned in Imo State for 7 days. The order is contained in a bulletin issued in Owerri by the state commissioner of police, Mr Fidel Owokimono. According to the statement, the 7-day ban, which takes immediate effect, is for maintaining law and order in line with section 42 of the Public Order Act of 1979. [Text] [AB300915 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Aug 83]

TRANSITION COMMITTEE APPOINTED--President Shebu Shagari has appointed a seven-man transition committee with the minister of agriculture, Alhaji Adamu Ciroma, as chairman. The committee's terms of reference are to review programs and policies of the federal government bearing in mind the manifestos and priorities of the NPN [National Party of Nigeria] and the pronouncements of the president. They also should determine the efficiency or otherwise of the ministerial and departmental organizations at the federal level (?under) the federal code of conduct of government affairs, and submit recommendations and possible restructuring if necessary and to prepare new guidelines and strategies for use by the ministers and departments of the federal government. [Text] [AB300935 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Aug 83]

354 ARRESTED FOR ELECTION ABUSES--In Lagos state, 354 persons have been arrested by the police command. They were said to have been involved in various electoral offenses since the beginning of the elections. The police command has also arrested five electoral officers and a man who claimed to be a soldier during last Saturday's house of representatives elections for some alleged electoral malpractices. In a statement, the commissioner of police, Alhaji Mamma Naserwa, commended the public for cooperating with the police in elections. [Text] [AB310640 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 31 Aug 83]

CSO: 3400/1841

DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL DELEGATION VISITS PRC

EA291001 Kigali Domestic Service in French 1115 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Excerpt] The National Development Council [CND] delegation which has been on an official visit to the PRC since last Monday, arrived yesterday in Shanghai, the economic and industrial capital of China, which has over 11 million inhabitants. The delegation came from Beijing, the political capital, where, I remind you, the CND chairman, militant Maurice Nshwary was received in audience on Wednesday by the Chinese head of state, Comrade Li Kiannian. A welcome banquet was offered in the evening on honour of the CND delegation by the deputy director of Shanghai city people's assembly permanent committee, Comrade Didin Shiang.

In a speech given on the occasion, Comrade Didin Shiang praised the heroic struggle of the Rwandan people to win its national independence and he exhorted it to remain always vigilant to safeguard the rights of this hard-won independence. He hoped that the economic and technical relations established between the PRC and the Republic of Rwanda will be further strengthened.

In his reply, militant Maurice Nshwary first defined the main orientations of the National Revolutionary Movement for development political organization which groups all Rwandans and whose principal objectives are peace and unity in the service of economic, social and cultural development. He then enumerated the development projects for which our country obtains Chinese assistance, and expressed the hope that these economic relations materialize in the framework of joint companies. Shanghai city, because of its geographical situation and economic weight, may play a key role in this.

CSO: 3419/1171

SEYCHELLES-JAPAN ASSOCIATION TO REPRESENT TOURIST BOARD IN TOKYO

Victoria NATION in English 22 Aug 83 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE Seychelles Tourist Board is to be represented in Japan from October 1 by the Seychelles-Japanese Friendship Association, one of the organisation's two secretaries-general said over the weekend after talks earlier this week with tourism minister, President Albert René.

Professor Takesato Watanabe, the secretary-general of the Association's Japanese branch, left Seychelles on Saturday night after his ninth visit here since the Association was formed in February, 1982, to report on the progress of the body's many projects in the fields of tourism, youth development, education, culture, fishing, farming, health and sports.

The professor was accompanied on this visit by Seychelles' Honorary Consul in Japan, Mr. Atsushi Goto, who, as a vice-president of the Association, is also involved in

its prodigious efforts to develop closer ties between the peoples of the two countries.

Training

Mr. Goto is the president of the Aichi Institute of Technology which is offering, through the Association, to train Seychellois in electronic engineering and computer sciences "in the very near future".

Over the past week, the two men met President René and the ministers for Planning and External Relations, Youth and Defence, National Development, and Education and Information.

Of the meeting with the President, the professor said that Mr. René had offered the Association two giant tortoises as a token of the Seychelles Government's recognition of the organisation's efforts in

strengthening Seychellois-Japanese friendship.

On this trip Professor Watanabe brought over table tennis sets for Seychellois youth and reported that a Japanese book promoting Seychelles was issued last month and had already sold 10,000 copies. A photo magazine on Seychelles was also planned and the professor himself was writing a guide book on Seychelles for publication by the end of this year. Yet another book by the Association on the plants and animals of Seychelles would be printed in collaboration with the National Environment Commission.

Presents

Next week the president of the Association's Japanese ranch, Mr. T. Ikeda, would deliver four television sets and video cassette recorders to the National Youth Service, one for each existing or planned village.

Looking at the Asso-

ciation's much bigger tourism project in detail, Professor Watanabe said that Japanese honeymoon couples and retired businessmen were especially interested in visiting Seychelles. However, there had been two major drawbacks in that until the Association's and the Tourist Board's recent promotion drive, Seychelles was relatively little known as a Japanese tourist destination, and even then, the islands were difficult to reach without spending a lot of money.

While Japan this year was Seychelles' fifth biggest tourist market up to last month with 2,080 visitors, this figure was eight per cent less than at the same time last year.

"If we can get another flight to add to the single one that exists now, we can double the number of tourists from Japan to Seychelles," Professor Watanabe said confidently. Thus charter flights to Seychelles are also on the Association's drawing board.

DEFENSE MINISTRY LIFTS CURFEW AT SEA

Victoria NATION in English 23 Aug 83 p 1

[Text]

THE Ministry of Youth and Defence has announced the lifting yesterday evening of the dusk to dawn curfew at sea that had been in effect since November, 1981 when Seychelles troops repulsed a mercenary attempt to infiltrate the country.

A defence spokesman said that the move reflected the Government's confidence in the country's internal stability and in the Seychelles People's Defence Force's (SPDF) ability to detect and counter any threat from outside Seychelles' borders.

Since 1981, the spokesman said, the SPDF's and especially the navy's and the air force's effectiveness in detecting, and protecting the country from, any sea-borne threats had been substantially upgraded. Early warning systems had been set up on Mahé's east and west coasts, the coastal defence system had been re-organised, and sea and air patrols and the necessary back-up facilities had been improved.

"So now that the Government is satisfied that the development of the country's surveillance and defence capabilities since 1981 has reached a stage where Seychelles is ready and able to

deal with any threat from the sea, the 6 p.m. to 5 a.m. curfew on all shipping movements in Seychelles' waters will be lifted as from 6 p.m. this evening," the spokesman said yesterday.

However, all yachts at sea at night would have to notify the navy, either directly by radio or through Bon Espoir, of their positions. "We also call on all yacht, fishing boat and other skippers to give their fullest co-operation whenever they are approached by a navy patrol boat," the defence spokesman said.

The navy, he added, was also always ready to respond to any calls for help by vessels in distress, day or night. SAP

IMPLEMENTATION OF IO ZONE OF PEACE POLICY URGED

Victoria NATION in English 20 Aug 83 pp 1, 2

[Untitled editorial]

[Text]

THE current exacerbation of the international situation stemming from the increased aggressiveness of militaristically developed countries is inextricably linked in the process of under-development in developing countries.

Too many newly independent countries are still involved in domestic and inter-state conflicts which are depleting their resources and unfortunately, big power interests are seeking to destabilize these sovereign states and draw them into militant relationships with each other.

It appears these powers are staking on the use and aggravation of racial, religious, national, territorial and other contradictions among peoples and governments of the developing countries and on the

splitting and emasculation of such organizations as the Organisation for African Unity (OAU) and the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).

Political solutions to settle intricate problems and to eliminate hotbeds of tension are being thwarted by overt and covert outside interventions.

Today, in our our own region, many nations are beset with increasing tensions in their struggle to uphold their independence and are becoming controlled and their destinies determined by the forces bent on military build-ups.

A real alternative to this alarming situation would be the implementation of the United Nations Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a "Zone of Peace", accepting the proposal made by the non-aligned countries.

But powers that consider the Indian Ocean as a zone vital to their own interests, from their distant capitals, have chosen to ignore not only this declaration but also the aspirations of the peoples of the region and are hell bent on "war-seeding" this area.

It has become the third most strategic militaristic zone of the big power arms race and confrontation, with bases for rapid deployment of forces and nuclear arsenals containing the most destructive potential weapons.

This is why nations of this region in particular, and developing countries in general, have to struggle to preserve and consolidate peace on earth—and this can be done by seeking to solve our own problems through our own organizations such as the OAU and NAM.

Peace is an invaluable property of humankind, but moreover, in our day and age, it is also the basic condition for its continued existence.

CSO: 3400/1824

SOVIET CEMENT GIVEN INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Victoria NATION in English 11 Aug 83 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE infrastructural work Seychelles needs to do to increase development and production in agriculture and other fields received a valuable boost yesterday with a Soviet gift of R5.6 million worth of cement.

At a signing for the 10,000 tonnes of cement at Independence House yesterday morning, Mr. Georges Payet, the National Development Principal Secretary, told Mr. Vladimir Shilin, the First Secretary in the USSR Embassy, that the gift would be used in infrastructural projects such as roads, and would be designed to promote agriculture, forestry, housing and other sectors.

Seychelles welcomed foreign aid in any form. Mr. Payet said, whether it was in cash or in equipment or materials, especially as the

former was very often used to buy the latter.

SPIRIT OF FRIENDSHIP

This gesture by the Soviet Union, the Principal Secretary added, showed the spirit of friendship that existed between the two countries.

Mr. Shilin noted that the co-operation that existed between the two peoples was founded on "a most solid base, common ideals and the creation of a flourishing society without the exploitation of man by man."

The First Secretary stressed that his country regarded "with great sympathy and respect" Seychelles Government policies aimed at consolidating national sovereignty, supporting non-alignment, creating an Indian Ocean Zone of Peace, and safeguarding disarmament and world peace.

Hoping that the Soviet gift would further "cement" the existing friendship between the two countries, Mr. Shilin expressed confidence that bilateral co-operation would develop further in all fields.

The cement was promised in March this year when the two countries signed an overall agreement for a Soviet contribution to Seychelles' development effort of over R11 million worth of diesel fuel as well. Nearly R20 million worth of heavy earth-moving and construction equipment was also promised at the same time and has since been signed for.

The cement is expected to be shipped over in three consignments with the first hopefully arriving within the next three months.

The importance of the Soviet gift is shown in the 1981 trade figures where Seychelles imported R12.5 million worth of cement, mainly from Kenya, for its infrastructural development.

SAP

CSO: 3400/1824

SLIGHT FALL IN IMPORTS REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 18 Aug 83 pp 1, 2

[Text]

SEYCHELLES' imports dropped a little in the first six months of this year with the value of imported food falling by as much as 27 per cent.

According to the latest figures of the Government's Statistics Division, the total value of imports from January to June fell by five per cent from R341.9 million last year to R326.2 million in 1983.

Main cause

The most extensive rise in customs duties ever that was introduced late last year was probably the main cause of the decline. Last November, import duties on a large range of goods went up by five to 50 per cent in a major effort by the Government to encourage local industry and production as

well as to cut spending on imports. At the same time, over a dozen more different kinds of products went on the prohibited imports list to protect local manufacturing and farming.

Further increases in the import duties on such goods as ready-made clothes, cereals, fruit and vegetable juices and luxury items that were imposed last month along with a temporary ban on all vehicle imports should bring import payments further down.

Self-sufficiency

Looking at the goods by their classified sections, one of the biggest drops in the first half of this year was in food and live animals where Seychelles is making a tremendous effort to achieve as much self-sufficiency as possible. Food and live animal imports fell by

27 per cent from a value of R50.6 million in the first half of 1982 to R36.9 million in the same period this year.

The number of eggs and animals and the amount of cereals, vegetables, fruits and drinks such as tea and coffee that were imported all fell.

Chemical imports dropped by 30 per cent with fertilizers falling by 77 per cent.

The importation of manufactured goods fell by 22 per cent and beverages and tobacco declined by 10 per cent.

However the amount spent on mineral fuels went up by 20 per cent from R66.2 million in the first half of 1982 to nearly R83 million in the first half of this year.

But even here there was good news in that most of this was re-exported. The value of imported fuel that was kept for home use fell from R35.8 million last year to only R31 million of the total this year.

The only other big rise in imports was one of 16 per cent for machinery and transport equipment which cost R97.8 million or 30 per cent of all imports up to June this year.

Of this, R57.5 million or 40 per cent was spent on vehicles and transport equipment, a rise of 94 per cent on the amount paid for such imports in the first six months of 1982.

The value of all other classes of imports fell by 32 per cent.

SAP

CSO: 3400/1824

JOINT TOURISM PROJECT SIGNALS BETTER RELATIONS WITH KENYA

Victoria NATION in English 16 Aug 83 pp 1, 2

[Text]

PRESIDENT Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya has welcomed improved relations with Seychelles in a message to President Albert René, following high level talks in Nairobi on a joint tourism venture between the two countries, Planning and External Relations Minister Maxime Ferrari has announced.

Together with Mr. Guy Morel, the Financial and Industrial Principal Secretary who is also responsible for tourism, and two senior economists, Dr. Ferrari had just spent last Thursday to Saturday in detailed talks in the Kenyan capital with Foreign Minister Robert Ouko and leading planning and tourism officials.

Enthusiasm

On Seychelles' initiative, the two sides are working out

the blueprint of a joint tourism promotion project which, with the help of the European Economic Community (EEC), aims to entice European tourists to visit both countries as part of a single holiday.

An EEC expert from Brussels is already working on the European end, talking to airlines and tour operators.

"We were very pleased to find the Kenyans very enthusiastic about the project and we signed an agreement allowing the venture to proceed immediately, with Seychelles drawing up something to be put to the EEC for financing," Dr. Ferrari said.

He explained that the project arose out of Seychelles' failure to get the EEC to compensate, under the Lome II Convention, African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP)

countries for large losses in tourism income just as Lome's STABEX system covered drops in revenue for certain major agricultural produce.

Promotion venture

While this failure closed that door to us, it also opened the door to another solution," Minister Ferrari said, as he explained that the EEC proposed, instead, to use a regional development fund to help Seychelles and Kenya boost their declining tourist figures in a large, single promotion venture.

It was hoped that the project would also take in Tanzania later on, the Minister said. To that end, he was pleased to learn from President Moi—who asked to see Dr. Ferrari separately—that Nairobi was working hard with Tanzania and Uganda to patch up differences between the three East African states.

On Seychelles' relations with Nairobi Dr. Ferrari said that as President Moi had pointed out to him, now that Kenya had recently removed major obstacles that had stood in the way of more cordial relations, it could only result in better mutual understanding between the two countries.

Pleasure

This would, in turn, improve co-operation between the two countries, and in this vein President Moi expressed pleasure with, and support for Seychelles' initiative in the tourism venture.

Earlier this year, two major European airlines, British Airways and Lufthansa of West Germany, withdrew their direct flights between Seychelles and Europe. This would have been a very much more serious blow to the local tourism industry had Kenya Airways not stepped in to help fill the vacuum by providing enough seats from Nairobi to Seychelles to compensate numerically for the loss.

From other directions, Seychelles International Safari Air joined hands with the National Travel Agency to provide an extra European flight. From next October, Air Seychelles and Britain's major independent airline, British Caledonian, are to launch a joint weekly flight from London via Frankfurt.

SAP

STUDENTS TO SPEND WEEK-ENDS HOME

Victoria NATION in English 20 Aug 83 pp 1, 2

[Text]

STARTING next Friday, National Youth Service students will spend whole week-ends with their parents in a bid to strengthen family relationships even more. NYS Director Ralph Adam announced yesterday.

At present the first year students visit their parents one Sunday a month and the second year students two Sundays a month.

No students will be going home this Sunday but starting next Friday, August 26, all students, whether first or second year, will spend one whole week-end — from Friday afternoon to late Sunday afternoon — at home every month.

Naturally, as has happened up to now, the students will not leave their villages all at the same week-end. Different

clusters in each village will go home each time.

CLOSER RELATIONSHIP

In an interview with Radio-Television Seychelles giving more details of the major re-organisation still going on in the NYS, Mr. Adam said that the Service realised the need for the students to develop a closer relationship with their parents.

"We are determined, through the changes we are making, to encourage even better relationships between these children and their parents, and between the students and the public in general," the NYS Director said.

Meanwhile, the Service is reviewing its education programme in preparation for a new approach next year.

Giving brief outlines of the changes that could be ex-

pected in the academic sector. Mr. Adam said that all first year students would study more or less the same, basic subjects, such as English, French, mathematics and the different social and pure sciences.

MAJOR POLICY

In the second year the students would be channelled towards specialising in subjects they would need in their future profession, including such fields as construction, agriculture, arts and so on. But at the same time, the students would continue with their basic subjects to varying degrees, depending on how much these were needed in their future professions.

The National Youth Service is now headed, after the NYS Board that takes major policy and financial decisions under President Albert René's chairmanship, by a central office in the Seychelles National Investment Corporation building at Mont Fleuri.

The NYS Director heads the office, concentrating mainly on the political aspects of the Service, while his Deputy Director looks after the day to day running of the Service as a whole.

The central office is divided into two divisions for education and administration. The education division is in turn divided into three sections covering the NYS syllabus, training, and student evaluation and guidance, the administrative division has five sections taking care of accounts, personnel, students' records, infrastructure and equipment, and the students' health.

Each of the villages at Port Launay, Cap Ternay and Ste. Anne is headed by a Coordinator with assistants responsible for administration, academic education, and village life outside the academic education, including extra-curricular activities.

Each village is quite autonomous of the central administration in managing its students' daily life and education.

CSO: 3400/1824

BRIEFS

COPRA, CINNAMON EXPORTS UP--Seychelles' copra exports zoomed up 600 per cent in the first half of 1983 while cinnamon exports and tea and electricity production also rose. However, pork, beef, and beer production fell. In its latest production indicators, the Statistics Division also recorded a drop in fish landed in 1982 with mackerel catches decreasing by 58 per cent. Exports figures were shown for copra and cinnamon bark in the absence of production figures. Although the tonnage of copra exports fell by 31 per cent in 1982, from January to June 1983 the figures shot up 600 per cent, from 100 tonnes to 700 tonnes, compared to the first six months of last year. Cinnamon bark exports at 483 tonnes in June rose by 49 per cent while green tea leaf production climbed 12 per cent to nearly 80 tonnes after declining 15 per cent in the whole of 1982. [Excerpt] [Victoria NATION in English 23 Aug 83 pp 1, 2]

PARASTATALS' FINANCIAL POSITION--The financial position of the country's parastatals, which generally brought in low earnings last year, is likely to improve with more experience and the easing of the recession, according to the Seychelles Monetary Authority (now the Central Bank of Seychelles). In its 1982 annual report, the Monetary Authority made its first attempt to review the financial performance of 20 parastatals, excluding the near financial ones such as the Development Bank, the Savings Bank and the State Assurance Corporation, and a few others. After looking mainly at the companies returns to the Government, the Monetary Authority concluded that due to initial teething problems, the novelty of the parastatals sector, and the scarcity of managerial and technical manpower compounded by the big drop in tourism, the parastatals' earnings had been, with the notable exception of three or four companies, low. The Authority noted that while there had been some losses, these often arose in some sectors out of a deliberate policy to benefit the people. This point was also made by President Albert Rene in a recent interview with a business magazine where he said that the state had to step into these essential sectors where private business refused to invest because of a lack of return. [Excerpt] [Victoria NATION in English 16 Aug 83 pp 1, 2]

AYCF GIFT--The pioneer movements received over R.25,000 worth of musical instruments yesterday as a gesture of recognition and friendship from the All China Youth Federation. Handing over the guitars, violins, trumpets, accordions, drums and other instruments to Youth and Defence Principal Secretary, Ralph Adam yesterday afternoon, the Chinese Charge d'Affaires Yang Guangren

said the gift symbolised the ACYF's recognition of Seychelles' efforts to develop its youth in all ways. As a result of this, Mr. Guangren added, the Chinese youth federation was confident that the younger Seychellois would achieve a lot in future. The gift results from a week's familiarisation visit that a senior ACYF delegation made to Seychelles last May. Mr. Adam noted that the speed with which the instruments had been sent over from China clearly showed the Chinese youth federation's wish to improve relations with Seychelles youth movements even more. Earlier this month the ACYF presented nearly 400 books to the NYS. Mr. Adam said that the instruments presented yesterday would go a long way in helping the Pioneers and Youth Pioneers in their cultural development. Noting that the Pioneer Brass Band sometimes had to borrow instruments from the Seychelles Police Band and elsewhere in the past, the Principal Secretary said the gift would help solve such problems as well as bring much joy to the children. SAP [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 20 Aug 83 p 2]

TOURISM IMPROVES--The 30,780 visitors who landed in Seychelles in the first seven months of this year were over 4,000 or 16 per cent more than the number who arrived in the same period in 1982. To add to this, the Statistics Division said in its latest review of tourism figures, the visitors' average length of stay was 10.4 nights compared to 9.3 in 1982 and 8.7 in the record year of 1979 when 45,833 visitors had arrived by July. Returning to the 1983-1982 figures, there was a net increase of 28 per cent in the number of visitor nights spent in Seychelles up to last month compared to the same period last year. The number of visitors from Europe was 30 per cent above the 1982 figure with the Swiss up 395 per cent, the West Germans up by 55 per cent and the French up by 28 per cent. Visitors from Reunion increased by seven per cent, but those from Mauritius fell by 11 per cent. Seychelles' leading tourist markets in the first seven months of this year were France, West Germany, Switzerland, Italy and the United Kingdom and Eire, in that order. Europe supplied 69 per cent of all the visitors, 84 per cent of whom were here on holiday. In 1982 Europe had supplied 61 per cent of all visitors by this time of the year. Bed nights were up 35 per cent on the same period last year. SAP [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 20 Aug 83 pp 1, 2]

FIDECO RESEARCH PROJECT--The Fishing Development Company's (Fideco) research into fish stocks, the best methods of fishing and possible new resources is progressing satisfactorily despite one or two setbacks, the parastatals' Research Director, Thislaine Lablache, said yesterday. Reviewing the various projects on trial, Miss Lablache explained to Seychelles Agence Presse that over the first six months of 1983, the Company has been trying to evaluate more accurately demersal (bottom as opposed to surface) fish stocks, select the best traditional fishing methods, introduce new ways of fishing, find new resources and work out the best ways of tapping those existing resources that were under-exploited. [Excerpt] [Victoria NATION in English 25 Aug 83 pp 1, 2]

CSO: 3400/1824

SOMALIA

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH KAMPUCHEA ISSUED 27 AUGUST

EA272052 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] The SDR [Somali Democratic Republic] and the Democratic Republic of Kampuchea today released a joint communique on strengthening the good and friendly relations between the two countries, Somalia and Kampuchea.

The communique follows the official visit to Somalia by the president of Democratic Republic of Kampuchea, Mr Norodom Sihanouk, from 18 to 21 August.

The president of the Democratic Republic of Kampuchea was warmly welcomed to the SDR by President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, the government, and the general public of Somalia. While in the SDR, Mr Sihanouk held friendly talks with SDR President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, and other senior officials from the SDR Government, in which the two sides discussed in detail matters pertaining to the interests of the two peoples of Somalia and Kampuchea and the general public of the world, and in particular ways of strengthening the bilateral relations between Somalia and Kampuchea.

After analyzing the current global crisis, the two heads of state expressed their deep concern over the dangerous crisis facing international relations as a result of the use of force, threats, and provocations in relations between nations.

The two presidents went on to express their concern over the escalating global crisis which has resulted from the division of the world into various camps, interference in the internal affairs of other countries, regional confrontations, and the spread of wars and tension in many parts of the world.

The two presidents had identical views on the dangers posed to mankind by the nuclear arms race, the global economic recession, the fall in food production and other factors affecting the human race.

The president of the Democratic Republic of Kampuchea and the president of the SDR, Challe Siad, said that they firmly believe that the only way to save the human race from disaster, and to bring global prosperity and cooperation is to implement directly international agreements which on paper provide for global prosperity. The two presidents said that it is only by observing human rights, equality, respect, the just rights to self-determination and independence of

the peoples of the world that closer global relations and cooperation can be achieved.

The two presidents added that in order to solve the global crisis it is imperative to face the truth and hold political talks that can bring lasting peace and just rights to all areas where conflict exists.

SDR President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre renewed the SDR's full moral and material support for the gallant struggling people of Kampuchea so that they may achieve their national freedom, and expressed his satisfaction at the successful official formation of a democratic coalition government of Cambodia in June 1982.

The two presidents deplored the continued Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea, which poses a great danger to the peace and stability of southeast Asia and the rest of the world. The two presidents also said it is essential to end the Kampuchean crisis by a political solution based on UN resolutions and the call of the international conference which discussed the Kampuchean crisis and which called for the complete neutrality, independence and sovereignty of Kampuchea to be safeguarded and thereby to enhance peace and prosperity in southeast Asia.

The two presidents also agreed that it is imperative to find a lasting solution to the current crisis prevailing in the Horn of Africa. The two presidents added that in order to find a lasting solution to the crisis of the Horn a detailed study should be made of the area in order to find lasting and just solutions for the people of western Somalia, the Somali Abo and Eritrean peoples who are struggling for their just rights to self-determination.

The joint communique says that the two countries called on Abyssinia to stop its oppression, pillage, massacre and colonial policies unleashed on the people it colonizes and allow them their just rights to self-determination so that complete peace and stability may prevail in this region.

The communique released by the SDR and the Democratic Republic of Kampuchea further calls on the Abyssinian, Cuban, and other foreign forces backed by a superpower to cease and desist from their provocative aggression and interference in the internal affairs of the SDR and at the same time for those forces to withdraw from the SDR territory which the Abyssinians captured in June 1982 while implementing international principles, the OAU charter, and basic government obligations.

CSO: 3403/53

PARTIES VARIED REACTION TO REFERENDUM NOTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Aug 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Referendum"]

[Text]

WE NOW know when the referendum is to be held.

By choosing November 2, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has fulfilled his promise to give political parties at least two months' notice of the date.

We also know the question, which is a simple one: "Are you in favour of the implementation of the Constitution 1983 as approved by Parliament."

Both the Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic Party have announced they will wait before the Constitution Bill in its final form is passed before recommending a "yes" or "no" vote.

However, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, the Leader of the Opposition, says he will recommend a "no" vote if the Constitution differs only in minor detail after the committee stage.

Since no major changes will be accepted by the Government, we can take it the PFP will say "no".

The NRP, in the end, will say "yes".

The Conservative Party will call on voters to reject the implementation of the new Constitution.

The Herstigte Nasionale Party, which is not represented in Parliament, will follow the same line.

The Government, which intended to apply a guillotine to the committee stage debate at noon on Saturday, has now extended the debate — and postponed the guillotine — until Wednesday night.

It has been upset by filibustering by the Opposition, particularly the Conservative Party,

with each clause being debated at length and some Opposition speakers being called to order umpteen times.

But that is the essence of democracy.

What the Government should not do is give the impression that it is steamrolling the measure through.

This is, after all, the most important Bill that has been introduced in Parliament since Union, more important even than when we became a Republic.

It should be debated down to the last clause.

It is a great pity, therefore, that only five and a half more days have been allowed for the debate. It will never be completed in that time and the guillotine will fall.

Another decision of the Government which will be criticised is to hold the Middelburg by-election on the same day as the referendum.

The reason given for postponing the by-election from October 26 is that there are practical reasons and "in any case, it would not be in the interests of the greater issue, around which the referendum revolves, to hold a sin-

gle by-election only one week before the referendum."

However, it could be argued that holding the by-election on the day of the referendum could equally divert attention from the main issue.

The Right-wing parties will accuse the Government of being afraid of a bad by-election result that could have influenced the referendum.

But there has been nothing to suggest the National Party is in danger in Middelburg, particularly as the Right-wing vote is split.

All this aside, the political parties have known that the referendum is going to be on a Constitution, the principles and broad detail of which has already been accepted by Parliament because of the ruling party's great majority.

The battle lines are thus already drawn.

We hope the electorate will be fully briefed by the Government on the nature of the new Constitution — far too many voters are hazy about it.

Also, that the Opposition will not whip up feelings, but will criticise the Constitution in reasonable and not emotive terms.

We cannot afford a referendum campaign that sinks to the level of bitter politicking and personal attacks like we had in recent by-elections.

For the outcome, whichever way it goes, will determine what will happen in this country for years to come.

THOUSANDS MAY BE DISQUALIFIED FROM VOTING ON REFORM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Aug 83 p 9

[Text]

ADMINISTRATIVE machinery at the Department of the Interior swung into top gear yesterday to prepare for the referendum — and early indications were that about 100 000 of the country's 2,7-million White voters will not be able to vote.

They will be disqualified from participating in the referendum unless they apply promptly for the Books of Life.

The referendum will be South Africa's first in 23 years. In it only Whites over the age of 18, and in possession of a Book of Life, will be able to vote.

A spokesman for the department said yesterday that the backlog of applications for the Book of Life — a list totalling 150 000 less than two

months ago — had now been virtually wiped out.

However, it is estimated that at least 100 000 White South Africans still do not carry the necessary credentials.

The Deputy Director General of the department, Mr Gerrie van Zyl said in an interview that voters who did not have a Book of Life and who wanted to vote in the referendum should apply immediately.

The department would redouble its efforts to process every application received before referendum date, he said.

Estimates were that the number of qualified voters now was about 300 000 higher than actually voted in the last general election.

Legislation to lay down the rules of the referendum are expected to be tabled in Parliament within the next few days.

FUTURE EFFECTIVENESS OF UDF IN DOUBT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Aug 83 p 6

[Editorial: "The UDF"]

[Text]

THE constitutional plan is not a matter for Whites only, although the Whites have the political power to change the constitution or keep it as it is.

The Coloureds and Indians are also involved, because they have been offered chambers of their own in the proposed new Parliament.

They will participate in the new legislative process, seeing it as a start, as the Coloured Labour Party does, or will reject it if they are not satisfied it offers them real hope.

Beyond the moderates are the activists who want a non-racial society, a society in which the Blacks will rule as they do in other Black-ruled countries in Africa (and just as badly).

We have had organisations in the past that have striven for the same objective.

Some of them were banned. Two of them, the African National Congress and the Pan African Congress, went into exile.

Internally, there are Black organisations that fight the present system, working through the trade unions, emphasising Black consciousness, involving schoolchildren, seeking to destroy the system by means other than violence (although violence erupts from time to time, because their activities cause unrest that inevitably leads to trouble in these instances).

From time to time, too, the Government detains some of the leaders, bans their protest meetings, or even bans some of those involved.

We can expect, in this period of constitutional change, that there will be efforts to rally the forces of Black nationalism and Left-wing opposition against the Government plan.

However, the getting together of such forces does not necessarily mean they will be any more effective than similar organisations have been in the past.

To give them the prominence that the liberal Press here is giving them is simply to encourage support for an organisation that does not have the power to determine the country's destiny.

We refer, for example, to the front-page lead story in yesterday's Rand Daily Mail in which that newspaper says the Government's constitutional reform plan "suffered another serious setback at the weekend when a non-racial opposition grouping — the United Democratic Front — was formed in Cape Town with the claimed backing of 400 organisations throughout the country.

"The launch of the UDF represents the broadest alliance of anti-Government groups since the Congress movement of the 1950s.

"Observers believe it has the potential to become the most significant extra-parliamentary opposition group in the country."

But what are the groups? The South African Council of Churches (who else?), the SA Allied Workers' Union, the Council of Unions of South Africa, and various community, sports, cultural, church, political and student organisations.

The patrons are a familiar bunch: Nelson Mandela, the ANC leader who is serving a life sentence; Dr Essop Jassat, president of the revived Transvaal Indian Congress; Mr Dennis Goldberg, the Rivonia trialist; Mr Hassan Howa, who leads the attack on our non-racial sports organisations; Dr Allan Boesak, who attacks our racial system both locally and internationally, and Dr Beyers Naude, who remains banned.

The three national presidents are Mrs Albertina Sisulu, whose banning order was recently lifted and who is in custody awaiting trial; Mr Archie Gumede, a Durban lawyer and community leader, who heads the Release Nelson Mandela Committee, and Mr Oscar Mpetha, who has been refused leave to appeal against a Terrorism Act conviction.

The three are described by the Mail as "veterans of the civil rights campaigns of the fifties".

Indeed, the UDF looks like an organisation which is being used by the same forces in a new guise, plus the latest Left-wingers, radicals and church leaders.

The constitutional plan will not succeed or fail because they oppose it.

TOP POST IN SA POLICE REINFORCED BY MINISTER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Aug 83 p 10

[Text]

THE top structure in the SA Police has been reorganised and a new post of Senior Deputy Commissioner established to assist the Commissioner Genl Johan Coetzee in his extensive duties, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Orange announced yesterday.

Lt-Genl Hennie de Wit, now chief deputy commissioner of Personnel and Administration, has been designated to take up the new post on September 1. He will be responsible for the overall administrative control of all divisions of the force, as well as instructive responsibilities delegated to him by the Commissioner.

General De Wit will be succeeded by the head of the counter insurgency unit, Maj Genl Victor Verster, who will be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General as from September 1.

Mr Le Grange said in the statement that in terms of the Police Act of 1958 the Commissioner of

Police has the responsibility of instructing, control and supervision of the force. Thereby he also has extensive responsibilities to advise him (the Minister) and the Government on many occasions.

"The responsibilities of the Commissioner have expanded to such an extent that it became necessary to relieve him of his administrative function so that he will be able to practice his function of management and decision more effectively," the Minister said.

"The structure change will become effective on September 1," the Minister said adding that the new structure will assure effective control and administration of the force.

With the promotion of General Verster it is expected that his second-in-command, Brig Bert Wandrag, will take over his post as chief of the counter insurgency division of the SAP, which includes the Special Task Force.

RESERVE BANK REPORTS FEWER JOBS OFFERED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Aug 83 p 29

[Text]

FROM the second half of 1982 the weakening of real economic activity came to be reflected in a decline in employment, the Reserve Bank said in its annual economic report.

"At a seasonally adjusted annual rate, the increase in employment slowed down to 0,4 percent from the second half of 1981 to the first half of 1982, before giving way to a decline of 1,8 percent in the second half of the year," the report said.

"In the first quarter of 1983 the decline continued at roughly the same pace as in the preceding two quarters.

"Private-sector employment already started to decline in the fourth quarter of 1981, but the effect of this on aggregate employment was masked for some time by the further increase throughout 1982 in public authority employment.

"The latter increase, however, levelled off in the course of the year, and in the first quarter of 1983 public authorities merely maintained their employment at the preceding quarter's level.

"The counterpart of these employment changes was an appreciable increase in unemployment. Seasonally adjusted, the number of registered unemployed Whites, Coloureds and Asians increased from its most recent trough of 14 905, or 0,7 percent of the corresponding labour force, in August 1981 to 40 012, or 1,8 percent of the labour force, in June 1983.

"As a ratio of the economically active Black population, Black unemployment rose from a trough of 7,3 percent in November 1981 to 8,3 percent in April 1983," the report said. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/1825

SENTRACHEM PRODUCTION, LOSSES REPORTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 13 Aug 83 p 11

[Article by Simon Willson]

[Text]

THE Afprene project will reduce Sentrachem's pre-tax profits by about R16-million in the 1982-83 financial year.

The reduction in pre-tax profits will be R50-million in 1983-84, it is estimated.

These figures were given to newspapermen this week during a tour of the R401-million synthetic rubber plant established at Newcastle by the Sentrachem subsidiary, Karlochem.

Marketing begins this month of polyisoprene, the Afprene product billed as South Africa's answer to the need to import natural rubber.

When fully on stream, Afprene will have a polyisoprene production capacity of 50,000 tons a year.

The dent in Sentrachem's earnings in the year to June 1983 would be about 6c a share, said Sentrachem's managing director, Mr David Marlow.

Losses in the current financial year were estimated at about 30c a share.

"Losses are expected to peak at a somewhat higher level during the financial year ending in June 1985, and to improve progressively thereafter.

"Pre-tax break-even will, hopefully, occur before the end of the decade, depending on the level of international rubber prices and the Government support obtained."

Sentrachem has applied for 25% protection for Afprene products to be levied on natural rubber imports, and expects the Board of Trade's verdict in October.

"The expected performance of the project will be carefully monitored and action taken to ensure optimisation of group profitability at all times," Mr Marlow said.

More information about Afprene's effect on Sentrachem's earnings would be disclosed with the group's preliminary profit figures about August 31.

Additional comment from the board on the project would be given in the group's annual report, due next month.

INFLATION KEEPS ITS GRIP ON NATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Aug 83 p 29

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Text]

DESPITE favourable developments, the South African inflation rate remained high and inflationary expectations firmly entrenched, the Reserve Bank says in its latest annual report.

The bank says that the inflation rate measured over a month period to the end of June 1983 amounted to 12.4 percent — about two-and-half times as high as the average for South Africa's main trading partners.

Emphasis was therefore still on the need for a reduction in inflation and the necessity to follow a less accommodative monetary policy.

The bank says the fact that the balance of payments improved substantially automatically switched the economic policy in 1983 more explicitly towards curbing inflation.

The bank points out that the growth in the broad money supply (M2) accelerated from 17 percent at the end of 1982 to 22 percent in June this year.

This rate of increase exceeded the rate of inflation by a substantial margin and was not consistent with the policy objectives of moderating the inflation rate.

The steep decline in interest rates to the middle of February 1983 was not only the result of monetary expansion but also suggested that important other factors were at work.

Not only did the cyclical demand for credit weaken, but expectations of a positive decline in interest rates created by an increase in gold price and a decline in interest abroad, also played their part.

The bank also points out that the rate of the rand was influenced in a

fundamental way by the improvement in the current account of the balance of payments.

It says the balance in the first quarter of 1982 was negative to the extent of R7,1-billion, or 9 percent of the gross domestic product.

It, shrunk rapidly however and showed a surplus of R1,1-billion in the fourth quarter of 1982.

This turnaround was accompanied by expectations of an appreciation of the value of the rand which in turn gave rise to a net inflow of overseas capital in the third quarter of last year.

For the seven months to the end of January 1983 net foreign reserves increased by R2,4-billion, and the rand in fact appreciated by about 10 percent.

Despite a subsequent net outflow of capital the rand gained further

ground during the six months to July. This is a reflection of the continued improvement in the balance of payments and also fitted into a consistent strategy of fighting inflation.

The bank says South Africa could of course not escape the downturn in the world economy with the result that the economy has been on, is now for a downward trend for some time. This was, of course, worsened by one of the worst droughts in decades.

The Reserve Bank, however, is of the opinion that the downward trend in the economy may soon start to level out, if it has not already begun to do so.

It says the economic recovery in the US is now clearly under way and should increasingly exert expansionary effects on Europe and Japan.

'RAPPORT' COMMENTS ON OUTCOME OF OPINION POLL

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 5 Aug 83 pp 18-19

[From the "Comment & Opinion" Section]

[Text]

Opinion poll

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert ought to look carefully at the results of the latest *Rapport* opinion poll. They indicate how White voters would like to vote in a referendum on the draft constitution.

They are apparently not paying much attention to the PFP leaders' crusade against the new dispensation. The vast majority of Whites, including most English-speakers, are in favour of it.

He has caused a significant number of the English speakers who, until three months ago would have voted 'yes' in a referendum, to change their minds.

In April, before the PFP leadership rejected the draft constitution, 66 per cent of the English speakers still favoured it. This percentage has shrunk since then — but despite the PFP agitation, a sound majority of English-speaking voters are still voting for the new dispensation (56.4 per cent yes, 25 per cent no).

Even in Dr Slabbert's own party the yes-votes surpass the no votes.

And, if he does not want to believe the survey, he just has to look at the very small audiences that the PFP's country-wide crusades attract. More than 80 meetings were arranged to protest

against the plan, but, according to reports, most of them were attended by fewer than 30 people.

It is clear that even most of the PFP people regard the plan as an honest effort that deserves a fair chance, as Messrs Alan Paton and Harry Oppenheimer have already made clear.

Why then is the PFP continuing with its almost hysterical casting of suspicion on the proposals? Perhaps one of its own leaders let the cat out of the bag this week.

Mr Peter Soal said at a meeting: if the Prime Minister loses the referendum, it will be best for him to form a coalition of the NP and the PFP. That would be the only way to get Coloured support for a new constitution.

It appears from this that the PFP feels that a coalition is its only hope of ever getting to power. But if it is its strategy to capsize the constitutional plans in order to bring about a coalition, it is guilty of political opportunism — something that this country cannot afford at this critical time.

Clarity

Agitation against the Government's Draft Constitution is not expected to increase in intensity.

The special parliamentary sitting about this is round the corner and the announced referendum cannot lie too far in the future.

The efforts to bring the planned constitution into discredit must not be underestimated. Powers are being united from the left and from the right.

The question is whether all this propaganda (for or against the constitution) will achieve anything.

With choices like this, the lesson of research is that inner conviction, the honesty of the proposals and the proposers for whom the people will vote, and the clarity with which the choices are conveyed, are decisive to the outcome.

Against this background the new constitution has a good chance of success with the voting public.

But then the PFP will have to work even harder at the last requirement — the clarity of communication of the choices. We must guard (especially in the Transvaal) against an atmosphere of luke-warmness, ambiguity and back-biting. Then the uncertainty can become a positive point for those who reject the planned new dispensation.

Johannesburg

A — July 31

WITS STUDENTS CLASH OVER SWAPO

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Aug 83 p 15

[Article by Mark Gordon]

[Text]

FEELINGS ran high on the University of the Witwatersrand's campus yesterday afternoon, as pro and anti-Swapo factions clashed after a speech by a former member of the organisation, Mr Nestor Heita.

Although it was more a clash of words than anything else, tempers flared and a short fist fight developed between opposing factions.

The situation was finally brought under control by campus security guards who, after repeated attempts, managed to disperse the antagonists.

The trouble started in the Social Sciences Hall where Mr Alliance Heita was asked to give his address by the University's Student Moderate Alliance — when, after university students had passed through an intensive security network, the chanting began.

"Viva Swapo", accompanied by "Sam Nujoma"

chants came from the back of the hall which was predominantly occupied by Coloured, Indian and Black students.

Requests to keep quiet, were greeted with loud "No's" and when Mr Heita attempted to give his speech, students chanted "Swapo, Swapo for the people."

Walk-out

A Mass walk-out by the chanters followed with many of them shouting at Mr Heita that "Swapo will get you for this you sell-out". The slogans were accompanied by obscene signs.

"It was not needed," Mr Heita said. "I feel very unhappy because of them. They should have first listened and then started demonstrating."

Mr Heita, said that he was unemployed when he was recruited by Swapo in 1978. "I decided that being out of work was no good so I joined them."

"I was first trained at a base in Angola for two months where I learnt to

write and speak English," he said.

A six-month military training course at Lubango base followed. He then went to Russia for a further eight-month training period, where he learnt to speak and write Russian.

"I was captured by your (South Africa's) forces on October 14, 1982 when I was wounded — resulting in the loss of my right leg.

Assisted

"I was interrogated and I assisted the Namibian government in every way possible," he added.

Mr Heita, said that when he joined Swapo, he took his family with him. His child and wife were taken away from him and he was told that he could not have them in Angola.

"They (Swapo) told me that we were busy with a war against South Africa and that I could not have my family with me."

Mr Heita's child later died.

"I left a wife, child and leg in Angola, that is all I got from Swapo," he said.

He said that in Swapo's "four regions" in Angola there are between four and six detachments in each region. "I only really know the North and West fronts of the country," Mr Heita stated.

Co-operation

He pointed out, that Swapo and the official Angolan army enjoy a tremendous amount of co-operation. "They are very friendly."

Further information Mr Heita revealed, was that Swapo forcibly recruits young Owambo men for its forces.

"They take you to Angola whether you like it or not," he said.

Mr Heita now stays in Owamboland where he runs a small "kuka shop" — bottle store — he is constantly guarded against possible Swapo reprisals by a private security guard — normally a member of the SADF.

PROFESSOR SLAMS PROPOSAL FOR TEACHERS' TRADE UNION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Aug 83 p 13

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

THE chairman of a powerful White teachers association yesterday hit out at "certain teacher elements" who were "bedevilling and threatening to torpedo" positive steps forward in the profession by pressing for a trade union.

Professor Hennie Maree, chairman of the Transvaalse Onderwysersvereniging — and rector of the Pretoria Onderwyskollege and former chairman of the Federal Council of Teachers Associations — pointed an accusing finger at the Transvaal Educators Society.

He told The Citizen in an interview: "This little body, unrecognised and insignificant, is getting massive publicity for its radical proposals — publicity completely out of keeping with the body's importance."

He said the trouble was that the publicity would, to the outside world, create a picture of dissension

and militancy within the ranks of teachers that was absolutely out of keeping with the facts.

The activities of the body — "and I doubt if it numbers as much as 100 members — could also bedevil a great deal of positive progress the recognised teachers organisations had made towards a new negotiating body for the profession.

Prof Maree — head of a body which has nearly half all registered White teachers in South Africa in its ranks — said he would ask the chairman of the main body, the Federal Council, Mr John Stonier, to make a statement to clear up the controversy.

He said that the Federal Council, acting for the nine main and recognised White teacher associations, had already formulated its approach on the subject of trade unionism for teachers.

Positive

While recognising the many positive features of trade unionism, the body

had opted for negotiations with the state for the establishment of a new and statutory negotiating body to deal with teaching conditions.

"Since then the federal council has been working constantly on the subject and we are awaiting the decision of the Cabinet, which knows we are unhappy about existing machinery."

The feeling was that trade union action, and strike action written into it, would be contrary to the greater interests of education for a number of reasons.

"It's not that we regard ourselves as superior to trade unions or anything like that. In fact we are in favour of positive facets of trade union legislation.

"What we want is a new negotiating body, based on parliamentary statute, in place of the present inadequate and almost informal system of negotiation.

"And we want a fail-safe mechanism written into the legislation in case of deadlocks, giving us the right to arbitration by an independent source," said Prof Maree.

Mechanism

What was aimed at now was a negotiation mechanism, "with teeth", but not a trade union and "very definitely no question of striking powers".

Reasons why most of the profession was opposed to direct trade union and strike action included the belief that they were detrimental to the general professional image of teaching.

In teaching, too, trade union activities could result in a serious estrangement between the educational authorities, parents and the organised teaching procession.

Also, due to high standards set by trade union, teachers could be priced out of the market, leading to an oversupply of teachers.

WITWATERSRAND STUDENT DEMONSTRATION DEPLORED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Aug 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Students"]

[Text]

STUDENTS have been involved in radical movements over the years.

Some have been detained; others banned; still others have gone into self-exile. And some have been jailed for their activities.

Misguided idealism results in students allying themselves with organisations that aim to overthrow the existing order.

Other students have firm-rooted convictions which encourage them to join these forces.

In still other cases, there are movements which subvert the minds of students and they participate in protests which result in violence.

Most students, however, who take part in radical protests are expressing the dissent of youth; by the time they have reached the age of 30 and have settled down to raise families and advance their careers, they have forgotten the extremism of their student days.

It is unfortunate that it is at the English-speaking universities where protest goes beyond the bounds of acceptable conduct.

The University of the Witwatersrand and the University of Cape Town, which both boast a liberal tradition, are two of these institutions which have had incidents which have aroused the public ire.

In the case of Witwatersrand University, this has resulted in threats by town councils to withdraw financial support and the banning of the distribution of Rag magazines.

Whether one blames the students for harming their universities, or the university authorities for giving students too much latitude in the name of academic freedom, the fact is that we cannot have protests or other activi-

ties that fly in the face of our accepted traditions and values.

This week, when a former member of Swapo addressed students at Wits, there was a group of students which shouted pro-Swapo slogans like "Swapo, Swapo for the people."

Other students were anti-Swapo, tempers flared, a short fist fight developed, and campus security guards had to intervene to disperse the antagonists.

The pro-Swapo chants came from the back of the hall predominantly occupied by Coloured, Indian and Black students.

We do not say that non-White students necessarily take the same view of Swapo that the great majority of South Africans do.

But with South African soldiers dying or being wounded on the border, defending South West Africa against Swapo, the pro-Swapo faction at Wits, by its conduct, does the university further unnecessary harm.

Students of the University of Natal have also done their university a great disservice by barring a Swiss rock singer, Claude o'Brecht, from performing there because of his decision to give a concert for South African troops serving on the border.

His manager said: "This is ridiculous. Claude is here to make music and thought the border concert would be a way of expressing his thanks to South Africa."

The student leader who told him not to appear at Natal University said: "As a liberal university, we are against the system which is protected by the SA Defence Force. By entertaining Defence Force troops, this singer is sympathetic with the system."

All of which is deplorable.

Why shouldn't the boys on the border be entertained?

Why should students, subsidised by the State, take up a stance that is diametrically opposed to the views of those who help to keep them at university?

Or, put more bluntly, what gives these students the right to be so damned unpatriotic?

REPRESENTATIVITY OF UDF PRAISED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 22 Aug 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Unwise To Restrict Growth of UDF"]

[Text]

THE NUMBER of people who attended the United Democratic Front (UDF), apart from being impressive was over and above all comfortably representative. The choice of officials, from the patrons right down to the most junior officer, seems splendid and studded with extraordinary personalities.

It seems evident that anybody who stands in the way of the UDF at this juncture will only be courting derision. We are perhaps glad to see that Azapo has been supportive of this rally.

For whatever your views about the movement it must be admitted that they have put together the kind of professional job that can only be impeded by direct Government action. And that is the kind of action we would like to advise the Government not to contemplate.

It is necessary for organisers of such conferences to mount the kind of constructive occasion that would make even their enemies appear silly and politically naive.

While we are about that, we believe it is about time that our politicians on the opposition become as wily as the biblical snake and as careful as the dove. There is just no

need for breast-beating and giving your constituents the misguided idea that victory is around the corner.

There is a lot of spade-work to do and governmental opposition that might try to destabilise this move. The bogus pamphlets distributed before the Cape Town rally are an indication of this. There is no doubt that the more aggressive the UDF seems to be the more radical attacks against it are going to be.

We believe all the people of South Africa should be made aware that organisations formed to oppose the government are not necessarily disruptive of progress in the country. It is obvious that the UDF has a responsible agenda that does not look at violence, for instance, as a tactic for political persuasion. If this kind of confidence is instilled in the minds of the people, particularly if it is stressed that the movement is working towards peace and stability for all, then it will grow.

This we believe, will also make things somewhat difficult for those who are so desirous to physically disrupt the movement.

Among the resolutions passed at the conference that are very interesting is the one that rejects the sale of state-owned houses in the townships. It was resolved too that opposition against forced removals should be recognised and become part of the agenda.

The conference called on the government to repeal the Group Areas Act and urged communities faced with removal to organise opposition.

RUGBY FEDERATION TEAM TO INCLUDE WHITE PLAYERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Aug 83 p 4

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The SA Rugby Federation team would probably include Whites from next season onwards, Dr Danie Craven, president of the SA Rugby Board, told delegates attending the international rugby media congress at a Sea Point hotel yesterday.

Dr Craven said the SARF and the SARB were working on the "machinery" to make it possible for the federation to open its doors to Whites from next season onwards.

"We have found that the team is bigger than colour," he said.

He told the overseas newspaper men — a total of about 80 are attending the congress — they were under no obligation to the SA Rugby Board and the board did not want to im-

press them but only "to show the truth about South Africa and South African rugby".

Dr Craven said anybody who wanted to find fault would be able to do so and if delegates had preconceived ideas they would find the fuel to feed their preconceived ideas.

"But I ask you to be impartial and objective and to come to your own opinions."

He said he believed South African rugby and sport in general have a case to put.

"You usually hear what we don't do overseas but now you can hear first hand what we have done and what we are doing," he said.

Dr Craven said he had been asked on numerous occasions why South Africa needed three bodies to administer rugby — The SA Rugby Board, the SA Rugby Federation and the SA Rugby Associa-

tion. The main reason was that the administrators did not have the machinery to organise all rugby through one body.

He said all apartheid laws applicable to rugby had been abolished and the matter would not stop at this point. Politics spilled over into sport and vice versa and the spirit of rugby must also spill over into South African politics, Dr Craven said.

Lord Chalfont, international president of Freedom in Sport and a former Minister in the British Labour Government, who will act as independent chairman for the congress, said the congress would discuss rugby in South Africa and not the morality of apartheid or the political situation.

"I believe foreigners should not interfere in other country's internal policy and the congress' aim would be to discuss rugby and the progress

that has been made."

He made a plea that delegates should not think "my mind is made up, don't confuse me with the facts." He asked that everybody be objective and take in all the facts before judging the complete issue.

Opening the congress, Lord Chalfont, said throughout his life one central conviction had always taken prominence — he believed in the liberty of the individual and that it was the democratic right of any individual to play for, against whom and anywhere in the world he chose.

He said he also had his views on the South African political situation and abhorrence of apartheid, but the internal position in South Africa should not deny South Africans the right to exercise their individual liberty. — Sapa.

INDIANS IRKED BY WHITES-ONLY REFERENDUM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Aug 83 p 15

[Text]

DURBAN — The chairman of the Executive of the South African Indian Council (SAIC), Mr A Rajbansi, yesterday urged the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, to meet with Indian leaders in the country as soon as possible to discuss the Constitution Bill and the referendum to be held on November 2.

Reacting to a statement by the Prime Minister on Wednesday night that Mr Heunis was to meet with both Coloured and Indian leaders on constitutional matters, Mr Rajbansi said that the meeting should take place as soon as possible.

Standpoint

He said that the SAIC had always adopted the standpoint and stood by it, still at this stage, that a referendum also had to be held among the Indian community to judge their attitude whether they wanted to participate in the proposed tricameral Parliament.

Until now the Government had been reluctant to hold the referendum but yet was holding a referendum among the Whites as to whether they would accept or reject the Constitution Bill.

Mr Rajbansi emphasised that the only way to test Indian opinion on the Constitution Bill was to hold a referendum and said that the SAIC could not commit the Indian

community at this stage to supporting or rejecting the Bill.

The leader of the Reform Party, Mr Y Chinsammy, called on the Indian community to have nothing to do with the Bill. He said as long as Blacks were excluded the whole exercise was a farce.

Rejection

The Natal Indian Congress (NIC), has also rejected any participating in the Bill and has called on all Indians to boycott the whole process.

Only last month the congress passed a resolution slamming the Bill and said it had no purposeful meaning while Blacks were excluded.

CSO: 3400/1825

SASOL AFTERTAX PROFITS REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Aug 83 p 29

[Text]

SASOL'S group net profit after tax was R232 226 000 for the year ended June 25 1983, it was announced last night. For the year ended June 26, 1982 it was R199 670 000, an increase this year of R32 556 000.

Earnings per share attributable to shareholders of Sasol Ltd was 61,9c (53,2) and dividend per share 28c (24c).

Profit before tax was R388 177 000 (R347-773 000).

Net profit of Sasol Two and Sasol Three for the financial year amounted to R196,3-million and R100-million respectively.

Sasol Two declared a final dividend of R30-million, bringing the total for the year to R50-million, R25-million of which is

attributable to Sasol Limited.

Sasol Three declared a maiden dividend of R20-million, R10-million of which is attributable to Sasol Limited.

It was considered advisable to maintain a judicious policy regarding the dividends of Sasol Two and Sasol Three, especially in view of the acquisition of the remaining interest in Sasol Two.

A full report on the activities of the Sasol group will be contained in the chairman's review and directors' report which will be published towards the end of September.

A final dividend of 15c per share (1982 — 13c) has been declared in respect of the financial year ended 25 June 1983 bringing the total for the year to 28c (1982 — 24c).

This dividend is payable to shareholders

registered in the books of the company at the close of business on Friday, September 1983. Dividend cheques in payment of this dividend will be posted on or about October 14.

Notice of any change of address of shareholders must reach the transfer secretaries, Central Registrars Limited, PO Box 4844, Johannesburg 2000 on or before September 16.

In terms of the Income Tax Act, tax at the rate of 15 percent will be deducted from dividends payable to shareholders whose registered addresses are outside the Republic of South Africa.

Shareholders of Sasol Limited are referred to the prospectuses issued by Sasol Limited in 1979, which provided for the possible acquisition by Sasol Limited in due

course, of the interest held by the IDC/Konoil (a wholly-owned subsidiary of the IDC) in Sasol Two.

Sasol Limited is of the opinion that the acquisition by Sasol Limited of the interest of the IDC/Konoil in Sasol Two should be considered at this stage.

Discussions between Sasol Limited and all other parties concerned have commenced with a view to such acquisition, in accordance with the mechanisms and conditions provided for in the prospectuses of 1979.

Meanwhile, shareholders are advised to exercise caution when dealing in their Sasol shares until the discussions have been finalised.

A further announcement will be made as soon as possible, says the report.

DURBAN SURVEY ON INTEGRATION CREATES UPROAR

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Aug 83 p 14

[Text]

Durban. — A survey to be conducted by the PFP-dominated Durban City Council on integrating all beaches north of West Street has enraged conservative councillors and the Civic Action League, with the league calling for the Mayor of Durban, Mrs Sybil Hotz, to resign unless a public PFP apology is made.

News of the survey, to be conducted by Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, of the University of Natal, was released at the weekend when a Durban newspaper reported that the council would probably try to integrate all beaches north of West Street.

According to conservative councillors PFP members of the council were jumped the gun on the outcome of the survey. The conservatives say they will call on the Government to halt the

PFP's beach integration moves.

The Civic Action League also slammed the survey. The chairman of the league, Mr Brendan Willmer said: "Progs in the council are now interfering in affairs over which they have no jurisdiction whatsoever, like mixed schools."

Councillor Henry Klotz, who represents a ratepayer board on the beachfront, said the mind "boggled" at the "impertinence" of the Prog-dominated council.

He said PFP members were answerable to the laws of the land and that conservative councillors would not be "bulldozed".

He claimed that only the council's Management Committee (Manco) had been informed of questions in the survey. He said this highlighted Manco's "arrogance and dictatorial attitude towards ratepayers."

He hit out at Mr Donald Smith, acting chairman of Manco last week, for predicting the outcome of the survey.

The Mayor of Durban, Mrs Sybil Hotz emphasised that she left the Manco meeting early. News of the survey leaked out after her departure and she did not want to comment on it, except to say its purpose was merely to gauge feelings on a wide range of subjects.

Prof Schlemmer confirmed yesterday that questionnaires would go to all race groups and tourists.

The survey would be much broader than the Randburg one, conducted by the Human Science Research Council, which revealed that majority of Whites and Blacks favoured multiracial amenities.

BRIEFS

NEW MILITARY CHIEF--The appointment of Major-General Charles Lloyd, Commander of the South West Africa Territorial Forces, as general in charge of the northern Transvaal command at Pietersburg, might indicate that a thrust by the African National Congress could be launched from neighbouring Zimbabwe. Gen Lloyd, former OC of Natal Command and the man who entrenched the SWA territorial forces' position, has been appointed OC of the northern Transvaal Command, which will be moving his headquarters to Pietersburg later this year. Gen Lloyd's appointment is believed to be an indication of how serious the threat from across the border is believed to be. The Minister of Defence, Gen Magnus Nalan, announced in Parliament earlier this week that the old northern Transvaal Command had been split into three new divisions. A new eastern Transvaal Command with its headquarters at Nelspruit, a new Pretoria Command with its headquarters in Pretoria, and the new northern Transvaal Command with its headquarters in Pietersburg, will officially start operating later this year. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 19 Aug 83 p 4]

WITS STUDENTS HELD--Three students at the University of the Witwatersrand and a teacher have been detained by the Security Police and are being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. Those detained are Mr Daryl Glaser, who is studying for a master's degree in the department of sociology; Mr Karel Niehaus, a third-year BA student; Mr Robert Whitecross, a second-year B Comm student; and a teacher, Miss Jansie Lourens. Earlier this year six students were detained, but were later released. The university has made "an earnest call" on the authorities to refrain from actions "of this kind". "This university has frequently placed on record its opposition in principle of arbitrary arrest and interrogation, detention without trial, bannings, and other extra-level administrative forms of interference with personal liberty," a university spokesman said yesterday. Security Police headquarters in Pretoria yesterday confirmed that the four people were being held in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, which allows lengthy periods of detention of individuals without the matter being brought to court. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Aug 83 p 14]

NO SARB COLOR BAR--Cape Town.--The SA Rugby Board has no colour bar, the president of the SA Rugby Federation, Mr Cuthbert Loriston, told journalists at the international media congress yesterday. "I am a member of the executive of the board and no decoration. Likewise Mr Dougie Dyers is a member of the

"selection panel and no decoration," Mr Loriston said. Both he and Mr Dyers were working members of the SA Rugby Board and had not been elected for cosmetic purposes. He said the colour bar played no role in selectin national teams and teams were selected on merit and merit only. In his view the Gleneagles Agreement was being used as a smokescreen to perform a political exercise against South Africa and it did not belong at all in rugby. Mr Loriston said the most important thing which had happened to the federation was that "our children under 13 and under 17 may now play in competitions organised by South African Schools Sports Union to which our children have just become affiliated".--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Aug 83 p 11]

TES REJECTS 'MILITANT' LABEL--The President of the Transvaal Educators Society, (TES), Mr John Lambson yesterday criticised the head of the Transvaalse Onderwysersvereniging (TO), Professor Hennie Maree for what he claims are "inaccurate" comments. "The TES finds it difficult to understand Prof Maree's comments in The Citizen on Monday, in which he criticises our society for advocating what he himself recommends," said Mr Lambson. This was the establishment of an independant conciliation board which would arbitrate on requests for salary increases for teachers should they be refused by the Ministers, he said. "The TES has stated clearly that, like the TO, it is strongly opposed to any form of strike action. For the TO to describe the TES as militant and radical is unfair and grossly inaccurate. He said Prof Maree and the chairman of the Federal Council, Mr John Stonier, were contradicting each other about facets of trade unionism. "If the TES helps to accelerate the achievement of what it and Prof Maree advocate--that is an independent arbitration board--our society is justifying its existence, whether it is recognised or not," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Aug 83 p 8]

SPORTS POLICY HIT--Cape Town.--Sport in South Africa takes the attention of Non-White workers away from dehumanising conditions and issues which could seriously challenge the social system, the conference of the South African Council on Sport has been told. Mr Derek Naidoo said in a paper that, in the South African context, sport was an instrument of oppression and exploitation. "Amidst the misery of township life and compound conditions, playing sport becomes a means of maintaining a stable and passive workforce." He said the biggest fear of the "bosses" was the development of a united labour movement, so industrial sports leagues were set up to encourage "hostile competition" and rivalry among workers. An executive member of Sacos called for strategies to resist the control of sports facilities by "dummy councils". Mr Colin Clark said: "Because of the refusal of non-racial clubs to share facilities with a small minority of oppressed sports-people who succumbed to multi-nationalism, local authorities are empowered to terminate leases of non-racial sports board and to hand control over to dummy councils." He said it was the task of non-racial sport to: Break down racial prejudice and "separatist and elitist attitudes." Form alliances and consult progressive trade unions and "organisations of the oppressed and exploited". Educate sports people in democratic, non-racial and anti-racists values and in the attitudes and aspirations of the Non-White working class. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Aug 83 p 11]

ANGRY MOSLEMS DEMAND APOLOGY--Cape Town.--Angry Moslems here are demanding an apology over a statement by Dr F A H van Staden (CP Koedoeipoort) that Moslems do not believe in an Almighty God. Dr van Staden had proposed in Parliament an amendment to a Constitution Bill clause reading: "The people of the Republic of South Africa acknowledge the sovereignty and guidance of Almighty God". He suggested this be changed to: "The people of the Republic of South Africa acknowledge the sovereignty and guidance of the Holy Trinity", as some South Africans did not "acknowledge or accept the Almighty God". He said that while 68 percent of the Indian population maintained the Hindu faith, which left no room for the acceptance of the Biblical Almighty God, 22 percent of the people were Islamic and the Allah of their faith and the God of the Bible were not the same. Mr Hassan Khan, president of the Al-Jihaad Islamic movement said: "I, and Moslems in general, view with concern and dissatisfaction the statement made by Dr van Staden to say Moslems in South Africa did not believe in the "Almighty God", he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Aug 83 p 9]

PROTEA PROFITS LEAP--Tighter management controls and a small underwriting profit helped Protea Assurance achieve a massive increase in taxed profits in the June half-year. Bottom-line profits jumped to R1 926 899 from R429 202--a rise of nearly 350%. However, interim dividend is unchanged at 3,5c. The managing director of Prosure, Mr Tony Crank, attributes the better-than-expected result of an improved underwriting performance and to monitoring systems implemented by the company." It is the first time in four years the underwriting division has recorded a profit. "At the same time we have made an all-out effort to contain expenses. Despite a 26% growth in income and an inflation rate of around 14%, our management expenses are running at the same level as last year." Investment income was about the same as in 1982. Mr Crank is cautious about prospects for the second six months: "Because of the uncertain nature and vulnerability of the short-term market, it is difficult to predict what will happen in the coming months." There is still a lot of premium undercutting and new growth in the market is minimal. "With the market unstable, the board felt it would be unwise to increase the dividend. If the improved underwriting returns continue through the year, we will review our dividend policy." [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 13 Aug 83 p 11]

CSO: 3400/1825

PRIME MINISTER WARNS CIVIL SERVANTS OVER DISPUTE

MB310530 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 31 Aug 83 p 1

[By Mashumi Twala]

[Text] The prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, has warned civil servants to keep away from matters concerning royalty and the elders of the nation.

He declared that any government employee who is trying to involve himself in such affairs or "is producing defamatory pamphlets against the elders of the nation shall, if found, be dealt with severely."

This warning is contained in a circular issue to all ministries and departments by the director of personnel management and head of the Civil Service, Mr Shadrack Sibanyoni.

Mr Sibanyoni states: "His excellency, the honorable prime minister has directed that the contents of this circular memorandum should be circulated urgently to all officers serving in your ministry or department."

In the statement, Prince Bhekimpi says all members of the public service are expected to be loyal and owe allegiance to the government of the day and not to do anything by word or deed which is calculated to undermine the integrity of government.

He urged heads of departments: "If it comes to your attention that officers in your ministry or department are involved in acts which are calculated to bring the name of government into disrepute, such officers should be dealt with in accordance with the official Secrets Act No 30 of 1968."

He further said: "It is a fundamental importance that the impartiality of the public service should be maintained so that the service may enjoy the confidence of the public it serves and the elders of the nation."

The circular concludes by saying: "Government takes the strongest exception to those members of the public service who have taken it upon themselves to desert their offices during official working hours in order to attend court cases."

Early this week, Prince Bhekimpi appealed to the nation not to involve itself in the present matters affecting the royal family and the elders of the nation.

He urged the nation to remain calm.

CSO: 3400/1843

SECRET ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP SAID REASON FOR DETENTION

MB010606 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 1 Sep' 83 pp 1, 20

[Text] The government claimed yesterday that there is a secret underground organisation whose operations are a threat to the security of the state.

Making the announcement, Justice Minister Dr Polycarp Dlamini alleged that detained ex-Judge Douglas Lukhele was a member of the organisation.

Dr Dlamini claimed that his membership of the alleged secret organisation was the reason for his detention. Dr Dlamini was addressing members of the legal profession in Mbabane in the Town Council hall. He had called the meeting to address lawyers on Mr Lukhele's detention under the 60 days without trial decree.

Dr Dlamini said Mr Lukhele's detention had nothing to do with his professional activities. He also said that his representation of the deposed regent when she challenged her removal was not the reason as some people suspect.

Addressing the meeting, Dr Dlamini said: "Certain events have happened in the country and are happening which necessitates government to address you.

I refer to a recent High Court case which never was and the detentions which occurred with immediately before and immediately after.

"It has come to the government's notice that the public is getting confused on what is going on. I don't blame them. If you are not inside, you don't know what really is going on.

"I have been instructed by the prime minister to address you and give you an opportunity to ask questions.

I have brought with me some important people who will assist to answer some of your questions."

He was referring to the Indvuna of the Tinkhundla, [head of electoral college] Mr Mndeni Shabalala and Senator Mabalizandla Nhlabatsi.

"He (Shabalala) is the unofficial Minister of Constitutional Affairs. I say unofficial because it has not been proclaimed, but in reality he is.

"It has come to our notice that some of you feel that attorney Lukhele was detained because he represented the applicant in the High Court, where there was dispute over the regency.

"I tell you with full authority that it was not so. Lukhele I am sorry to speak about my brother who is not here was detained for matters other than the case.

"Government has information that he is a member of an under-ground movement whose activities are inimical to state security."

He continued: "I want members of the profession to know that it is not government's intention to interfere in your day to day professional activities. Go about your professional work as if nothing has happened.

"The second matter I would like to address you about is the case itself where the regent was disputing certain decisions. I am going to deal with one aspect where, I Minister Polycarp has been cited as having interfered.

"This pains me. Their lordships asked for and got a meeting with me. This was at their own request. When they came I asked them not to involve me, nor the head of state in the discharge of their duty.

"They said they had come to seek a private opinion, because they were not well informed about these things.

"They said they had prepared a judgment. They said here is a decree which sought to prevent them. I said but why me, they should refer to the decree. They asked me what I would do and I said if I were a judge I would read the law.

"Our duty as attorneys and judges is to interpret the law. I have reason to believe that some laws are perhaps harsh, and some of them, not referring to Swaziland are unjust. It is unfortunate that sometimes we have to interpret unjust laws.

"This particular one precluded the court from pronouncing in this matter in any way. I did not tell the court what to do nor did I summon them. I never advised the court, I advised persons. Referring to the decree should have been sufficient.

"It is not government intention to interfere with the judiciary. They still enjoy the confidence of her majesty's government."

Asked about the reason for the other detentions, Dr Dlamini said: "I don't have information about the other detainees. It is in the nature of all state security matters that we don't know and we never will."

Another attorney told Dr Dlamini that it was important that other attorneys should see him in detention so that he can instruct them what to do with his clients.

Another attorney said: "In principle as lawyers we are opposed to detention without trial. Can the minister assure us that there will be charges and a trial?"

He replied: "I know that as humans we don't like people being detained. But I can't answer your question--anything can happen, they may be released tomorrow, for all I know."

Another lawyer asked: "Can we take your word that it is government policy not to interfere with the judiciary?"

He replied: "It is government policy I repeat."

The president of the Swaziland Law Society, Mr R. D. Frielander welcomed the assurance.

CSO: 3400/1843

PAPER COMMENTS ON COUNTRY'S IMAGE ABROAD

MB010956 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 1 Sep 83 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] A few months ago some people made derogatory remarks about Swaziland and its people. The remarks raised a hue and cry in our society because the language and terminology used really downgraded the Swazis.

Today those people, wherever they may be, are wining and dining celebrating about what is going [on] in our country. We could not even be surprised if the same people do not feed the outside world about the current developments in this country.

A good number of Swazis have no access to newspapers from other countries and what they say and how they interpret the events in Swaziland. As a result of the bad publicity we receive from abroad, too much damage has already been caused and our good name and reputation as a stable country capable of attracting investors and aid donors has now been destroyed in no time by the kind of publicity we get from outside.

Our hope, of course, is that governments of some friendly countries will not be taken in by the distorted facts. Many of them have direct diplomatic representation in Swaziland and are in a position to make an objective analysis of our situation otherwise we shall find ourselves committing economical suicide when aid won't be coming.

On the other hand, this is not to say, as already pointed out, that all is well with us. We can have differences here and there but that does not mean that we are on the verge of collapse.

What we are against is a subjective wholesale condemnation of the country without taking into account the genuine efforts being made by elders to find solutions to our problems.

But the damage, however small, has already tarnished the good name of Swaziland which worldwide was a special pearl because of what the dynamic King Sobhuza II did and achieved in terms of peace and stability.

But all hope is not lost and the best thing that can be done now is for our fathers (elders) to iron out their differences and shame the doubting Thomases who have always looked for trouble in Swaziland.

In the name of the Almighty God let peace and love prevail.

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES 'PAMPHLETS,' POWER-SEEKING

MB180946 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 18 Aug 83 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] Power is sweet and corrupts. People can do all sorts of chicaneries just to assume power and satisfy their personal aggrandisement. Of late there has been a lot of underground activities reminiscent of the Solidarity movement in Poland.

This copycat idea will lead us to a situation where we will regret at the end. We deplore the anonymous pamphlets which are being distributed under the cover of darkness. People behind such literature have no courage to come out in the open.

The Prime Minister yesterday warned against such pamphlets and the people behind them are now hell-bent at causing chaos and turmoil in the country.

We in Swaziland should realise that we are part of the international community and that we have a major role to play, notwithstanding our size. We are even in a position sometimes to say and do things which some of the biggest countries cannot do because of the international forces at work.

But with the modus operandi, we seem now to be getting into a very difficult area of analysis, probably an area where one could not make the case positively one way or the other.

What has gone wrong with us? Are we losing direction and a sense of responsibility?

The dirty tricks being applied by a few disgruntled men does not augur well for a peaceful nation like Swaziland. The confusionists should be found at all costs and be brought to book.

We call on the public not to fall prey to the activities of these miscreants and their minions who want to impose the divide-and-rule system.

Let members of the public treat the pamphlets with the contempt they deserve.

Maybe since Swazis are always a peaceful people they should treat such confusionists with a Christian charity and say: "God forgive them for they know what they are doing." [as published]

SWAZI ENVOY TO UK SCORES BRITISH PRESS COVERAGE

MB171708 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 17 Aug 83 pp 1, 9

[From Arnold Raphael, London]

[Text] The Swaziland High Commission in London yesterday took strong exception to British press coverage of recent events in Mbabane.

A spokesman said that reports were a complete distortion of issues concerning the Royal Family, and the government. "The British people are being seriously misled by the media's use of such labels as 'modernist' and 'traditionalist' to describe key political personalities."

The trouble was, the spokesman added, that much of the reporting came through South Africa, and it was well-known that the South African press was biased against Swaziland, particularly over the proposed land deal.

The spokesman confirmed that Prince Makhosetive, heir to the Swazi throne, who is at school in Britain, will be spending the summer holidays at home, but declined to say when he was leaving or whether he had already left for Mbabane.

There was a security blackout on the prince's movements, the spokesman said.

THE GUARDIAN newspaper supported the High Commission's protest by adding that the dispute had been wrongly presented overseas as between modernists and traditionalists.

Meanwhile, the acting Swaziland High Commissioner has denied press reports emanating from South Africa that a Swazi delegation had flown to London to arrange Prince Makhosetive's flight home.

"I have got no knowledge of such a delegation," he emphasised.

According to our correspondent in London, Whitehall is closely following the Mbabane developments, but has no direct interest in the future King's travel or other arrangements other than to ensure that a watchful eye is kept on him at his school.

CSO: 3400/1806

MINISTER EXPRESSES SATISFACTION WITH GOODS DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Aug 83 p 3

[Text] The Ministry of Trade has expressed satisfaction with the distribution system of essential goods in the country and pledged to strengthen it further.

The Minister for Trade, Ndugu Mustafa Nyang'anyi, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the monitoring process of distribution of essential goods in the regions had shown a remarkable level of success. The problem, he said, was that available commodities could not satisfy demand.

He pointed out that the little that was being produced by the industries was being distributed evenly and "we are trying to make sure that it reaches the people."

Ndugu Nyan'ganyi explained that the feedback the Ministry was receiving every second week of the month on the distribution of essential goods from every region was satisfactory.

The monitoring of the distribution of essential commodities in the regions began in earnest early this year as stipulated in the internal trade policy.

The Ministry received monthly distribution reports from the regional trade officers, indicating the amount of goods each region received in a given month and how the goods were distributed to the districts.

He said the Ministry received reports from manufacturers on how goods were distributed to the Regional Trading Companies (RTC's).

The TRC's submitted reports to the Board of Internal Trade (BIT) on how the goods were distributed to the districts and these reports were later sent to the Ministry of Trade for comparison, Ndugu Nyang'anyi explained.

"Any discrepancies are reported to the Commissioner for Internal Trade," he said.

Ndugu Nyan'ganyi said that the anomalies found in the distribution system were analysed monthly and corrective measures taken.

The monthly meetings also reviewed the progress made in distribution of essential goods in the country and the general trend of availability of goods to the people, he added.

Ndugu Nyan'ganyi pointed out that before introduction of the monitoring system, the situation was chaotic and it was difficult to know whether a certain consignment destined for a particular region had reached the destination.

CSO: 3400/1822

ULANGA DISTRICT COTTON STRANDED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Aug 83 p 3

[Text] A total of 1,074,532 kilogrammes of cotton is stranded in villages of Ulanga District, Morogoro Region, for lack of transport.

An inspection tour by Morogoro Regional Party and government leaders led by the Regional Party Chairman, Ndugu Isaack Mwiosongo, has revealed that most of the villages were in Mwaya Division with 847,348 kilogrammes lying in godowns.

Villages in Malinyi and Mtimbira divisions have a total of 227,174 kilogrammes in their godowns.

Although the Tanzania Cotton Authority has mobilised lorries to move the cotton, the bad state of roads in the district makes it impossible for vehicles to reach the villages.

The regional leaders who also included the Party Regional Secretary, Ndugu Nicodemus Banduka, a NEC member, Ndugu Shawaji Abdallah and the Regional Commissioner, Ndugu Chrusant Mzindakaya, assured the villagers that the stranded cotton would be moved within the next four weeks.

The region has already mobilised road building equipment to rehabilitate roads leading to cotton producing villages in Ulanga District.

CSO: 3400/1822

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN PERCENT INCREASE IN FEED PRICES REPORTEDLY REALISTIC

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Aug 83 p 1

[Article by Musa Lupatu]

[Excerpt] Animal feed prices which came into effect last Thursday have been described as realistic and that they take into account the production costs of poultry keepers and the Tanzania Animal Feeds Company (TAFCC).

The Minister for Livestock Development, Ndugu Herman Kirigini, told a press conference in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the 110 per cent increase on chicken and animal feed prices was realistic as it offered poultry keepers a reasonable profit margin.

Ndugu Kirigini was responding to complaints and press reports that the new prices were unrealistic and would lead to an unprecedented slump in the poultry industry.

He said the new prices guaranteed them a 15 per cent profit margin while TAFCC would have to make do with a five per cent margin.

The Minister said in relation to the feeds prices, raw materials would contribute 93 per cent of the company's operational costs.

For example, he said, a poultry keeper with a flock of 300 broilers would incur a basic cost of 15,000/- in eight weeks. This, he pointed out, would have included the purchase of feeds, medicines and paid labour, if any.

Allowing for a 10 per cent mortality rate, he said, a poultry keeper who would sell a chicken at 100/- would realise a net profit of 12,000/- which was about 100 per cent.

The Minister dismissed the complaints as emanating from speculators intent on retaining super profits at the expense of the majority of consumers.

He called on the public to resist any new poultry meat and egg prices that might be forced upon them by poultry keepers on the pretext that prices on animal feeds had been hiked. "The Government expects consumers will refuse price increase on poultry products," he added.

Callers to the DAILY NEWS had wanted to know the rationale behind the new prices and why they had not been publicly announced. Others questioned what they call the 'untimely' creation of TAFCO.

But others were of the view that poultry keepers should be able to cope with the new prices because their incomes went untaxed.

Ndugu Kirigini said since prices of feeds were last reviewed in 1980, prices of raw materials, mainly cereals, animal proteins and minerals have been increasing at an average rate annual of 70 per cent.

TAFCO assumed responsibility for the production of animal feeds from the National Milling Corporation (NMC) on August 1, this year. prices for its products were increased two days later.

The Minister said, the new prices were in fact to have become effective on July 8, but the Government needed time to study the costings of various ingredients and ensure that the prices were within realistic ranges.

Defending the new prices, Ndugu Kirigini said under the NMC, the mill was making a loss of between 45m/- and 50m/- per year, but that it was being offset by other NMC operations and by an annual Government subsidy.

It was, therefore, imperative that the situation be reviewed in order for the company to operate economically and on a commercial basis.

CSO: 3400/1822

TANESCO DIRECTOR DISCUSSES COMPANY'S DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Aug 83 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text] The Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) plans to work on new and ongoing projects this financial year at a total cost of 4,250 m/- on completion.

TANESCO Managing Director, Ndugu Sylivester Mosha said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the development plan would include extension of the national power grid and feasibility studies of hydro-power potential in three rivers.

He explained that 70 per cent of the financial input would be in foreign currency. Some 320.6m/- of the total input would be utilized during 1983-84, he said.

Addressing a seminar for members of the TANESCO Master Workers' Council, Ndugu Mosha said the projects would include Mtera power station, supply of power to Mufindi and Mbeya towns and extension of the national grid of Iringa, Dodoma and Singida regions.

The company would also develop small hydro-power projects in Kigoma, Rukwa, and Ruvuma regions, he said. Diesel power stations in Lindi, Singida, Bukoba, Kigoma, Shinyanga and Mpwapwa would be expanded during the year.

The Managing Director said construction of the Dodoma, Tabora and Mbeya power stations would be completed. Other projects are the Kilimanjaro power supply scheme, construction of a workshop at Ubungo in Dar es Salaam and transmission of electricity to Newala, Masasi and Nachingwea districts.

Ndugu Mosha said the company would carry out feasibility studies on Ruhuhu, Rumakali and Malagarasi rivers believed to have potential to generate over 600 megawatts of hydro-power collectively.


CSO: 3400/1822

OBSTACLES TO DEVELOPMENT OF REPORTEDLY ABUNDANT RESOURCES

East Burnham ARABIA THE ISLAMIC WORLD REVIEW in English No 24, Aug 83 pp 56-57

[Text]

One of the world's poorest countries in terms of per capita income, Tanzania has abundant natural resources which it should exploit

 Lying in East Africa between Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia, Zaire, Uganda, Kenya and the Indian Ocean, Tanzania has an area of 945,000 sq km. It has a population now nearing 20 million with an annual growth rate of 3.3 per cent. The urban population numbers only 1.65 million, of which more than half live in Dar-es-Salaam. In 1980 the GDP was \$4.3bn, corresponding to a per capita income of \$240, which makes Tanzania one of the poorest countries in the world. The inflation rate is very high with the consumer price index increasing at an annual rate of 30 per cent, and there was a trade deficit of \$500m at the beginning of 1983. However, Tanzania's natural resource potential is not insignificant.

It is estimated that 65 per cent of the total area is suitable for agriculture, but at the moment only 5.1 per cent of that area is used for farming. The major reasons for this low utilisation of land are inadequate rainfall, insufficient irrigation and the effect of the tsetse fly, as well as poor communications.

The main food crops are maize, sorghum, rice, millet, bananas, cassava and wheat. Cash crops consist of cotton, coffee, sisal, tea, tobacco, pyrethrum, groundnuts and cashew nuts. Pemba cloves and coconuts are the major

cash crops of the Zanzibar islands.

Between 1972 and 1980 agricultural production dwindled gradually. An Unido study revealed that policy and management problems were the main impediments to increased grain production. In 1972-73 just over 100,000 tonnes of maize were bought from the agricultural cooperatives. Two years later the figure went down to nearly 25,000 tonnes. However, in 1978-79 this figure soared to 222,000 tonnes, said to be due, probably, to the better price policy of the National Milling Company which took over purchases from the cooperatives. The subsequent fall in maize production is said to be due to the weather.

Similarly, paddy rice purchases fell from 73,000 tonnes in 1972-73 to around 30,000 tonnes in 1979-80 and wheat purchases went down from 47,000 tonnes in 1972-73 to about 27,000 tonnes in 1979-80. The reasons put forward by the Tanzanian authorities are the unavailability of replacement farm machinery as well as the lack of agricultural chemicals, because of a shortage of foreign exchange. However, independent analysts believe this deterioration is due to the inadequate prices and procurement system offered to growers by the state.

Irrigated agriculture has been practised for a long time in the Arusha and Kilimanjaro regions with the use of small dams and wells. But recently the government started several new test schemes in different parts of the country where experimental crops are grown, to assess the agricultural viability of these areas. The largest project is at Mbarali on the Usangu plains. Irrigation in these projects is possible owing to the Rufiji, the Kilombero and the Pangani rivers.

Animal resources are abundant - Tanzania is among the three most important exporters of cattle hides in Africa and among the four chief skin exporters. Most of the cattle are the small Zebu type, poor in milk and meat. They have an off-take rate of 10 per cent, a calving rate of nearly 50 per cent, a calf mortality rate of 20 per cent and an adult mortality rate of 10 per cent, which make herd productivity extremely low. Moreover, the presence of tsetse flies in many parts of the western regions hampers animal farming. Only one large meat factory was operating in 1981, while two others under construction were nearing completion. Furthermore, three modern tanneries and one large shoe factory were in operation for the domestic market.

Fish is another important source of income. Nearly 80 per cent of the catch comes from the fresh waters of Lake Tanganyika (the largest reserve), Lake Nyasa and Lake Rukwa, as well as from several rivers and dams. In 1978 the number of fishermen fell to 43,000, as opposed to 51,000 in 1971, and the fishing fleet numbered 16,000 vessels. It has been estimated that, with proper means and adequate management, Tanzania could lift up to half a million tonnes of fish per year from the Tanganyika Lake alone, without any danger of over-fishing. This natural resource has been grossly under-utilised as a source of food and in the development of a wide range of fish-related industries. Two years ago there were only two fish net factories. Fish industries, if developed, could become a major source of foreign exchange earnings.

A further natural resource is wood - about 43 per cent of the total land is classified as forest. Some 40 per cent of the area is covered by the dry miombo type of forest with very little stock and low density of commercial stock. Out of the total, in 1978 only 55,000 hectares were plantations, consisting of 50,000 hectares of soft wood and 5,000 hectares of hard wood. However, in 1980 forest plantations were estimated to cover 70,000 hectares.

Nevertheless, no real forest inventory study covering the whole country has been carried out so far. At present about 5,000 hectares are planted each year with a planting target of 20,000 hectares per annum by the year 2000. Emphasis is put on soft wood plantations which are quick to grow and are suitable for paper production and fuel. According to the Unido study, 95 per cent of all wood exploited is fuel wood. The country's saw-milling capacity in 1981 was estimated at 250,000 cubic metres, with 105,000 cubic metres coming under the para-statal company Twico, and the rest going to the large number of private but small and ill-

equipped mills. Inadequate log supply, worn-out machinery, lack of spare parts and transport problems have seriously impeded the wood industry.

Tanzania's most important natural resources are minerals. Figures from the Ministry of Mining and the State Mining Corporation (Stamico) reveal the existence of 45 mineral ore deposits. While 20 of them have been explored, other ores remain untapped although exploited on a small scale. Among the known and proven minerals, diamonds are the most important, with reserves estimated at 2.5m tonnes. Income from diamonds exceeds 30 per cent of the total mineral sales, with Mwadui as the only operating diamond mine.

With 800,000 tonnes and a large potential for more reserves, gold is exploited by the State Mining Corporation (Stamico) at Lupa, and two other gold mines were to start operating in 1981. Salt production has remained constant during the last decade or so, fluctuating at around 40,000 tonnes per year. Half of the total production is controlled by Stamico. Salt reserves are thought to be 60,000 tonnes per annum for 20 years. Another mineral exploited is gypsum, with reserves of 2.6m tonnes. Its exploitation has fluctuated over the years with the highest, 57,000 tonnes, in 1976 and the lowest production of just under 8,000 tonnes in 1977.

Other important minerals with proven reserves are iron ore (45m tonnes), coal (324m tonnes), phosphate (2.5m tonnes) and lime and limestone which exist in vast quantities. While uranium deposits were being investigated, such important ores as wolfram, sapphire, zircon, emerald and so on remain unexplored.

The Tanzanian government refuses to export raw minerals. The authorities give priority to the development of minerals used by the basic local industries, like limestone, clays and sands, to foreign exchange earners or savers like diamonds or gold, and to coal as a fuel substitute to oil.

Basic geological surveys and research have been entrusted to the Geology and Mines Division which implements mining laws and regulations and advises the government on mineral development policy and geological research in general. The State Mining Corporation is in charge of potential mineral areas and of the manufacturing and marketing of various mineral products. The Tanzanian Petroleum Development Corporation takes care of hydrocarbons and their marketing.

In March 1981 projects for exploitation by Stamico included a further three gold mines. One phosphates, one salt and one gem-stone mine were under implementation. At the same

time other coal, iron, kaolin and gypsum extraction projects were being studied.

In the energy field, Tanzania is endowed with very little gas and oil. Coal, and above all, water constitute the main natural energy resources. The country imports the bulk of its crude oil which nevertheless is refined locally, although some refined products are also imported. In 1979 total oil imports reached 571,000 tonnes and 278,000 tonnes in terms of refined products. This was below the country's requirements and suggestions were made to extend the existing Tanzanian and Italian Petroleum Refinery which in 1979 produced 439,000 tonnes of refined products, amounting to around 62 per cent of Tanzania's total consumption.

To meet the rest of its needs, other proposals were to produce synthetic oil from coal and also to extract power alcohol from molasses, which can be used as a partial substitute for petrol. The only gas deposit confirmed lies in the Songo-Songo island along the southern coast of the country. Reserves amount to the equivalent of 1,865 tonnes of coal, but further exploration is planned.

Charcoal and firewood represent the fuel source for almost 100 per cent of Tanzania's population. While in urban areas charcoal wood is turned into charcoal, in rural areas wood is used mainly as firewood. Tanzanian estimates show that 95 per cent of the country's wood consumption is for fuel only.

Another natural source of life and energy which has not been used adequately is water, which exists abundantly in Tanzania in the form of lakes and rivers - let alone sea water. Several agricultural projects have used river

water for irrigation, but up to 1976 hydro-electric power represented around 30 per cent of the country's electricity production. It was not until Phase I and II of the Kidatu project were completed that the balance shifted from thermal energy to hydro-electricity. In 1981 the installed capacity of Tanzania's power plants was nearing 369 mW, 280 mW of which were produced by hydro-electric power stations.

However, this output was becoming insufficient as a result of increased domestic and industrial demand. Estimates for hydro-electric power production potentials in 1981 ranged very widely according to the source of the figures, but Unido experts believe the total potential of hydro-electrical energy to be considerable. A Unido survey estimates it at around 4,000 mW, with the bulk of the potential lying in the Rufiji River.

Nyerere's economic strategy and his excessive state control have generated bureaucratic hindrance to natural resource development. There exists widespread inefficiency due to the lack of incentives, centralisation and lack of spare parts for the machinery at all levels, and large foreign debts which now total \$2.5bn. Despite being one of the highest aid recipients in the world, Tanzania has not been able to complete many major projects. Pressures from such western financial institutions as the IMF and the World Bank has increased. The Tanzanian government is, at the moment, struggling to remain solvent. This situation is not likely to change unless Julius Nyerere changes his economic strategy substantially.

UNIDO TO SUBMIT FINDINGS ON PROPOSED ENERGY DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Aug 83 p 1

[Text]

THE United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) will, in two months' time, submit its findings on the proposed formation of a comprehensive national policy on the development of the new and renewable sources of energy to the Government.

A consultant with UNIDO, Mr. Gerhardt Gron, told a meeting of experts in Dar es Salaam yesterday that his team had concluded its two-month fact finding mission and would present the report to the Government after it had been scrutinized by UNIDO. *Shihata* reported.

Mr. Gron, who briefed the experts on the success of his mission, said Tanzania's fuel wood consumption could be reduced by half if the present steel kilns and cooking stoves were improved or modified. But this, he said, would depend on population growth.

He said Tanzania's fuel wood consumption at 40 million cubic metres a year, could rise drastically by the year 2000. He said efforts should be taken to plant more trees and cut down fuel wood consumption.

Mr. Gron, from the Danish Carl Bro International Consulting Engineers and Planners Company, recommended the use of coal in the industrial sector so as to minimise the use of fuel wood which he said was in danger of depletion.

According to the research, the new type of steel kilns and other cooking stoves they had discovered could cut down the use of fuel wood or charcoal by half.

The consultancy mission arrived in the country last June with the aim of formulating short and long term strategies and policy guidelines for the development of renewable sources of energy.

It was also assigned to prepare an appropriate institutional set up to implement the long and short term objectives of renewable energy development and prepare a draft proposal for possible follow-up projects to assist in the co-ordination, popularisation and use of renewable sources of energy.

During its two-month stay, the team visited parastatal organisations, ministries, regions and institutions and organisations related to energy.

CSO: 3400/1822

GOVERNMENT INCREASES PRICES ON PETROLEUM, ITS PRODUCTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Aug 83 p 1

[Text]

THE Government has increased the retail price of petrol and petroleum products by between two and 55 per cent effective yesterday, the Price Commissioner has said.

In a statement issued in Dar es Salaam on Tuesday, the Commissioner stated that the adjustment was prompted by "several factors", including importation of oil on credit, devaluation of the Tanzania shilling and sales tax rise on some petroleum products.

The new prices with old ones in brackets are liquid petroleum gas — 5/80 per kilogramme (5/65), super petrol — 13/15 per litre (11/55), regular petrol — 10/55 each litre (9/25) and aviation kerosene — 5/51 (3/55).

Others are illuminating kerosene which will sell at 5/35 a litre (4/60); diesel at 5/45 (4/55), furnace oil — 3/31 (2/91) and industrial diesel oil which will sell at 5/12 instead of 3/88.

The statement said the price of liquid petroleum gas, illuminating kerosene, diesel, furnace oil and industrial diesel oil would be the same

at all depot centres while prices for super, regular petrol and aviation kerosene will be pan-regional.

The upward price adjustment has been attributed to importation of oil on credit, and, the fact that the Government was charged between 7 and 7.5 per cent interest on the loans.

The 20 per cent devaluation of the shilling means the Government had to pay more money for the same amount of fuel imported, the statement said.

The devaluation is also said to have affected costs of refining crude oil at the Tanzanian and Italian Petroleum Refining Company (TIPER).

The price review also considered the increase in the sales tax for aviation kerosene by -/50 per litre; furnace oil by -/70 and industrial diesel oil which is also charged an extra -/70 per litre.

A spokesman for the Price Commission clarified yesterday that the impact of the fall in the crude oil world market price from about 420/- (35 US dollars) to about 360/- (30 US dollars) per barrel was overshadowed by the other developments.

"The fall in world market price of crude oil could have been a relief if all other things were equal", he explained.

Although the new retail prices of petrol were pan-regional, they would vary from place to place depending on the distance from the distributing depot and official tanker rates, according to the statement.

For example, super petrol which should sell at 13/15 a litre in all regional centres will cost 13/35 at Chalinze, 15/75 in Mpanda, 13/55 in Kondoa; 13/40 in Nzega; 13/50 in Maswa and 13/95 per litre in Njombe.

Illuminating kerosene sells at 5/35 in regional centres but will rise to 5/55 per litre at Chalinze; 7/95 in Mpanda; 5/75 in Kondoa; 5/50 in Nzega; 5/70 in Maswa; 6/70 in Tunduma and 6/15 in Njombe.

The retail price of gas oil (diesel) fixed at 5/45 in regional centres will be 5/70 per litre at Chalinze; 8/10 in Mpanda; 5/90 in Kondoa; 6/- in Shinyanga, 6/10 in Musoma, 7/- in Songea and 7/30 per litre in Sumbawanga.

TANZANAIR RESUMES CHARTER SERVICE AFTER THREE-MONTH SUSPENSION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Aug 83 p 3

[Excerpts]

THE Tanzanian Air Services Limited (TANZANAIR) resumed charter services yesterday morning after a three-month suspension on Government orders, it was learnt in Dar es Salaam.

A spokesman of the company however, did not say how many planes were operating. He told the *Daily News* that the suspension had affected them and the company would "naturally" need spare parts for a smooth take off.

The resumption of services follows a court order which is understood to have been conveyed to the company on August 11. The order directed TANZANAIR to resume its services "with immediate effect".

The company was ordered to ground its fleet some three months ago, but the spokesman complained that no reasons were given to substantiate the order.

However, according to the Ministry of Home Affairs, the planes were grounded as surety for a bail bond granted to one of the TANZANAIR directors, Mrs. Angelikh Samaras, facing a criminal case.

A Ministry spokesman said the suspension was lifted after "other immovable assets" were obtained to secure Mrs Samaras' bond.

TANZANAIR maintained that it had lost between six and eight million shillings income, part of which 500,000 to 1m/- would have been in foreign exchange, when the fleet was grounded.

CSO: 3400/1822

NYERERE RECEIVES LAST PART OF REPORT OF GOVERNMENT NAMED COMMISSION

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 21 Aug 83 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Nyerere yesterday received the third and last part of a report by a commission appointed by the Government in January, this year, to recommend ways of reducing expenditure and raising efficiency in ministries, government departments and regions.

Presenting the report at Mwalimu's Maasani residence, the commission chairman, Ndugu Peter Kisumo, said the final part examined revenue collection, control of expenditure and efficiency of government function at the regional level.

He told the President that his commission analysed methods used by regions in collecting government revenue and the pattern of expenditure. The report includes recommendations by the commission on the system, he explained.

The first two parts of the commission's report were presented to Mwalimu in May, this year. They covered ministries and autonomous government departments.

Another commission was formed to look into parastatal organisations and recommend cost reduction measures, including possible mergence of institutions with overlapping activities and scrapping those without economic viability.

A statement issued by the State House yesterday did not say whether the other commission had submitted any report to the President.

The two commissions had been given up to last April to submit, for government action, recommendations for short-term measures to improve efficiency and reduce expenditure in the government and public sectors.

Medium and long-term action-oriented recom-

mendations were expected to be submitted to the government by June, this year.

The commission on parastatal organisations is chaired by the head of the Planning and Economic Affairs Department of the Party National Executive Committee (NEC) Secretariat, Ndugu Seif Shariff Hamad.

Each commission has 15 members and a technical team comprising officials from relevant institutions.

The chairman of the parastatals commission's technical team, Ndugu Mustafa Mkullo said in February, this year, that they had 120 out of over 400 established parastatals for in-depth study.

The priority list included institutions providing essential goods and services to the economy and those exporting goods, he explained.

CSO: 3400/1822

GOVERNMENT ASKS FREIGHT INDUSTRY TO USE SINOTASHIP

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Aug 83 p 3

[Text]

THE Government has appealed to all national institutions involved in freight businesses, including the Tanzania Central Freight Bureau (CFB), to fully utilise the services of the Chinese-Tanzania Joint Shipping Company (SINOTASHIP).

The call was made in Dar es Salaam on Saturday by the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Communications and Transport, Ndugu Odira Ongara, at the official opening of the SINOTASHIP headquarters which was performed by Communications and Transport Minister John Malecela.

Welcoming the Minister, Ndugu Ongara said in addition to problems created by transnational companies in dry cargo handling services, SINOTASHIP vessels had for some years failed even to get cargo from Tanzania.

Ndugu Ongara urged the CFB, the Tanzania Harbours Authority (THA), the National Shipping Agencies Company (NASACO), the Board of External Trade (BET) and

other national institutions in similar business to take the lead in utilising the services of SINOTASHIP.

He praised the Chinese Government which had over the years ensured that ships of the joint company got sufficient cargo to operate economically.

Ndugu Ongara said Tanzania's decision to establish the CFB was aimed at overcoming the problems faced by SINOTASHIP in securing cargo from Tanzania.

The joint company was established in 1967 at the initiative of the Chinese Prime Minister, the late Chou en-Lai, and President Nyerere.

A capital of 30 million/- was used to purchase two ships — *mv Ushirika* and *mv Asia-Afrika*.

SINOTASHIP, which serves the Far East, East Africa, the Mediterranean and Western Europe, has now purchased a new ship — *mv Shunyi*, which, after its arrival next month, the joint company will dispose of its first two ships in a cost saving bid because the ships are too old to be economically maintained.

The new SINOTASHIP headquarters was built at 7,055,447/- by the joint company and a similar project is being undertaken in Beijing, the People's Republic of China.

Ndugu Ongara said the company, which had two Tanzanian captains, had embarked on a training programme for Tanzanians so that they could operate the ships. He said some Tanzanians trained as officers and engineers by SINOTASHIP had joined the THA, Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) and the Tanzania Shipping Corporation (TASCO).

In his speech, SINOTASHIP Managing Director of the Chinese side, Ndugu Chou Qiuyan, praised the friendship between the two countries.

The ceremony was also attended by the Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania, Ndugu Ho Guangkai, and a Malawi five-man delegation led by the Permanent Secretary in the President's Office, Mr. H.M. Mbale.

IFM CHAIRMAN ANNOUNCES SIX-YEAR IMF EXPANSION PROJECT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Aug 83 p 1

[Excerpt] The Institute of Finance Management (IFM) will undergo a 206m/- expansion beginning this financial year.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Chairman of the IFM Board of Directors, Ndugu Charles Nyirabu, at the Ninth graduation ceremony held at the Institute's campus in Dar es Salaam.

He said the Bank of Tanzania, the National Bank of Commerce, National Insurance Corporation and the Tanzania Rural Development Bank had agreed to contribute to the construction expenses.

Other donors are the Tanzania Investment Bank and the Tanzania Housing Bank.

Ndugu Nyirabu, who is also the Governor of Bank of Tanzania, explained that the first phase of the six-year project consisted of building students' hostels and a dining hall at a cost of 92m/-.

He said, however, that the extension would be meaningless if it would not be properly and exhaustively utilised. He called for articulate educational programmes to be conducted at the Institute.

CSO: 3400/1822

UFI TO IMPORT ANIMAL-DRAWN PLOWS FROM INDIA, ZAMBIA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Aug 83 p 3

[Article by Sukhdev Chhatbar]

[Text]

THE Ubungo Farm Implements (UFI) will import a total of 35,000 animal-drawn ploughs from India and Zambia this year, the Acting General Manager Ndugu Ali Mussa has said.

Briefing the Tanzania School of Journalism (TSJ) students, who visited the factory yesterday, Ndugu Mussa said that the importation would help to ease plough shortage in the country.

He explained that UFI would this year produce 20,000 ploughs only. The amount needed in the country annually is 126,000 ploughs. Some 20,000 ploughs would come from India, and 15,000 from Zambia.

The General Manager said that ploughs from Zambia would be imported under the barter-trade protocol, but the company will buy the consignment from India in foreign exchange. He did not disclose the amount.

Ndugu Mussa explained that

lack of raw materials, shortage of water and frequent power cuts were some of causes of low productivity of ploughs and hand hoes by the company.

The factory has a capacity of producing 1.98 million hand hoes, 10,000 ploughs, 80,000 axes, 300,000 cutlasses and 280,000 plough annually.

The manager said that the Swedish International Development authority (SIDA) and the National Development Corporation (NDC) are working out a rehabilitation programme which would boost production in the factory.

Meanwhile, the factory is building a storage tank worth 5m/- to alleviate its water problems.

The 300,000 gallon tank is being built jointly by the Chinese and local experts and will be completed next month.

BRIEFS

GTZ AID--Eschborn, Wednesday--The multi-million shillings Tanga Integrated Rural Development Programme (TIRDEP) has been described as the largest individual project undertaken last year in the Third World by the West German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), it was disclosed here today. According to the agency's annual report presented at Eschborn today, despite the current economic difficulties, the agency was working in 106 Third World countries, providing, among other things, well up to 2,000 specialists. The report said poorest countries benefited in particular from the assistance of the government-backed agency which carries out technical cooperation projects on behalf of the Bonn Government. Tanzania received the second highest amount of financial assistance--about 158.4m/- (39.6 million deutschemarks) out of a total of about 1,711.6m/- (427.9 million deutschemarks) provided to Africa from about 3,576m/- (894 million deutschemarks) said to be in "public commission flowing into the continent." The largest single project undertaken by the Federal Republic of Germany in Tanzania during the period under review was TIRDEP which it finances along with the Tanzania Government. Since TIRDEP was launched in 1972, there has been some remarkable transformation of rural development process in Tanga Region. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Aug 83 p 1]

FRG MAIZE GRANT--The Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) has granted Tanzania 6,000 tonnes of maize under an economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. The FRG Embassy Counsellor in Dar es Salaam, Mr Hartmut Blankenstein, said the maize consignment was due in the country soon from Malawi. He did not specify when, Shihata reported. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Aug 83 p 3]

IRAN RESUMES OIL SUPPLIES--The Islamic Republic of Iran is to resume oil supplies to Tanzania anytime now, following ironing out of some "technical difficulties" in a contract earlier reached between the two countries recently. Iranian Foreign Minister, Dr Ali Akbar Velayati, told a press conference in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the technicalities were cleared yesterday during talks with the Minister for Water and Energy, Ndugu Al-Noor Kassum. Dr Velayati, who is leading a 17-man high-powered delegation, said his country would be ready to supply Tanzania with any amount of oil under terms similar to those of the other oil exporting countries (OPEC). He observed that there was no drawing up of a new contract during the current visit, except that the two sides cleared up some matters in the old contract. He said the contract had been

reached several months ago. He did not disclose the terms, but said it could be extended as the situation developed. Dr Velayati said a ship could be sent to collect the required oil supplies as soon as letters of credit had been finalised. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Aug 83 p 1]

TANZANIA-MALAWI ROAD LINK--Dar es Salaam--Tanzania and Malawi have reached an agreement to construct a road linking the two countries. The agreement was signed by the leaders of the Malawi delegation, Mr (Mbale), and the principal secretary in the Ministry of Communications and Transport, Ndugu Odira Ongara, following 3 days of talks on the promotion of communications and transport between the two countries. The five-man delegation arrived in the country last Friday for a 5-day visit and is expected to return home tomorrow. [Text] [EA240222 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0400 GMT 23 Aug 83]

DEPUTY FINANCE MINISTER RESIGNS--Dar es Salaam--The deputy minister for finance, Ndugu Vernance Ngula, has resigned. A brief statement issued by State House today said President Nyerere has accepted Ndugu Ngula's resignation. No further details were given. Ndugu Ngula was appointed deputy finance minister in 1980 after holding the post of junior minister in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning from 1977. [Text] [EA010605 Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1000 GMT 27 Aug 83]

CSO: 3400/1840

PRESIDENT KAUNDA OUTLINES ECONOMIC PLAN

MB010528 Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Aug 83 p 1

[By TIMES Reporter]

[Text] President Kaunda yesterday suggested a four-point plan of reviving Zambia's battered economy in the next 5 years when he officially opened the ninth UNIP [United National Independence Party] General Conference at Mulungushi Rock of Authority.

Dr Kaunda urged Zambians to individually and collectively revive the economy before the next general conference through:

- Creation of wealth through increased production in all areas of the economy;
- Setting national export targets which could be realised;
- Greater savings of national resources for re-investment into the economy, and;
- Creation of more employment.

The president said if there were problems in increasing production Zambians must solve them collectively, even if it meant holding an in-depth national convention on production and productivity.

On national savings, Dr Kaunda told delegates that increased national production and high consumption "are mutually self-cancelling activities."

"If as a nation we don't save we deny ourselves the resources to engage in investment or the creation of new capacities for increased wealth.

"There are two reasons for failing to save as a nation--either we consume all our increased production or we use part of this increase to repay loans.

"So in the next 5 years we must not only commit ourselves to greater production, but also to less consumption, more savings and higher investment.

"In that respect, I need not remind the general conference that we cannot go on borrowing without losing our real sovereignty--however understanding the causes of our present plight may be."

Zambia could not continue to afford the heavy economic burden of servicing her debts.

The president took a swipe at parastatal, private and government investors who spent a lot of foreign exchange on importing the latest and most automated capital equipment which only reduced employment opportunities in Zambia.

This had created a situation in which scarce foreign exchange created fewer employment opportunities than similar and well thought out expenditures could.

"The nation would be within its rights to impose on industry as a whole constraints in the importation of expensive equipment which creates very few jobs."

Zambia could not continue to import equipment which deprived the country of increased employment in the country of supply.

Dr Kaunda called for measures by the government to strengthen the technical aspects of applications for manufacturing licences and he expected the state to draw up credible criteria for their approval.

"There are far less jobs for the foreign exchange because this function is not being executed."

Zambia must seize the export opportunities open to her, especially for agricultural products like coffee, tobacco and beef.

But export promotion must be tackled on a systematic basis to yield the desired results and a careful strategy was needed to be adopted for import substitution which used their raw materials from agriculture.

To improve economic performance, the next 5 years would have to be years of reduced fringe benefits, reduced government spending and reduced overall national consumption.

The president appealed to the nation to subject itself to rigorous discipline to achieve maximum benefit from the rescheduling of its foreign debt payments, reports Zana.

This discipline should include cost-saving measures which the government and the Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation (ZIMCO) had instituted.

He warned the continuous generation of huge deficits in budgeting process could be injurious to the economy because deficit finance led to distortions in the economy including inflation.

The party and its government was making efforts to break the deficit spiral in the economy by increasing production of goods and services to expand the tax base for generating revenue to match expenditure.

In the present situation where the foreign exchange potential of the economy, especially from mining had been hampered by poor prices, it had been necessary to have recourse to external borrowing.

Zambia had over the past 5 years received financial aid for consumption and capital from Western and Eastern bloc states and international financial institutions like the Africa Development Bank and the Arab Bank for Development in Africa to aid the funding of infrastructure.

Dr Kaunda said the funding assistance Zambia had received from the International Monetary Fund was intended to bridge foreign exchange shortfalls and in the long run facilitate economic recovery if the loan was used expeditiously.

Dr Kaunda reiterated that shortages of equipment in schools and drugs in hospitals were caused by economic difficulties resulting from external factors and not by bad policies.

The government would continue to provide free education and medical services as these were elementary human rights not to be offered on the basis of the individual's social status.

Zambians were urged not to be diverted from the policy of providing these free social services by ill-wishers who pointed to the shortage of books and drugs.

CSO: 3400/1840

BRIEFS

NEW CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS--President Kaunda said today that leaders should not merely preach words like love, truth, justice and fair play to manipulate people, but they should actually exercise what they preached. He said that these were noble words which played a cardinal role in the fight for human rights, and in the five areas of human endeavor. The president was speaking at a swearing-in ceremony of 23 new members of the Central Committee, who for the first time included two paramount chiefs, the Litunga of Western Province, Liluta Yeta and Chief Chitimukulu of the Bemba. He told the new members that in carrying out their new duties, they will need to radiate Godly love, adding that the most important thing in serving God is to do it through serving their fellow man. [Text] [MB291400 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 29 Aug 83]

PARTY CONTRIBUTIONS REQUIRED--The 9th Party General Congress currently taking place at Mulungushi Hall [words indistinct] has resolved that top party and government leaders and executives of parastatal companies will now be contributing between 2 and 1/2 and 5 percent of their monthly salaries toward the party. This decision is contained in the latest issue of the government GAZETTE and has been included in the party constitution, which has several amendments. [Text] [MB260553 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 26 Aug 83]

DETERGENT SHORTAGE TO EASE--The end of an acute shortage of detergents which has hit the country for weeks is in sight following the resumption of production of the commodity today. This good news was announced by an Indeco spokesman in Lusaka yesterday who said ROP, an Indeco subsidiary would start the production of detergents today. He said in a statement: "ROP has received stocks of sodium silicate, a vital chemical in detergent production from abroad which has recently run out," the spokesman added. The spokesman also said that production of detergents had temporarily been suspended due to a shortage of the chemical. The Indeco spokesman did not mention the current shortage of bread which has hit Lusaka resulting in early morning queues for the commodity at bakeries and supermarkets. Many parents have resorted to buying biscuits for breakfast because of the non-availability of bread. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 17 Aug 83 p 1]

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